



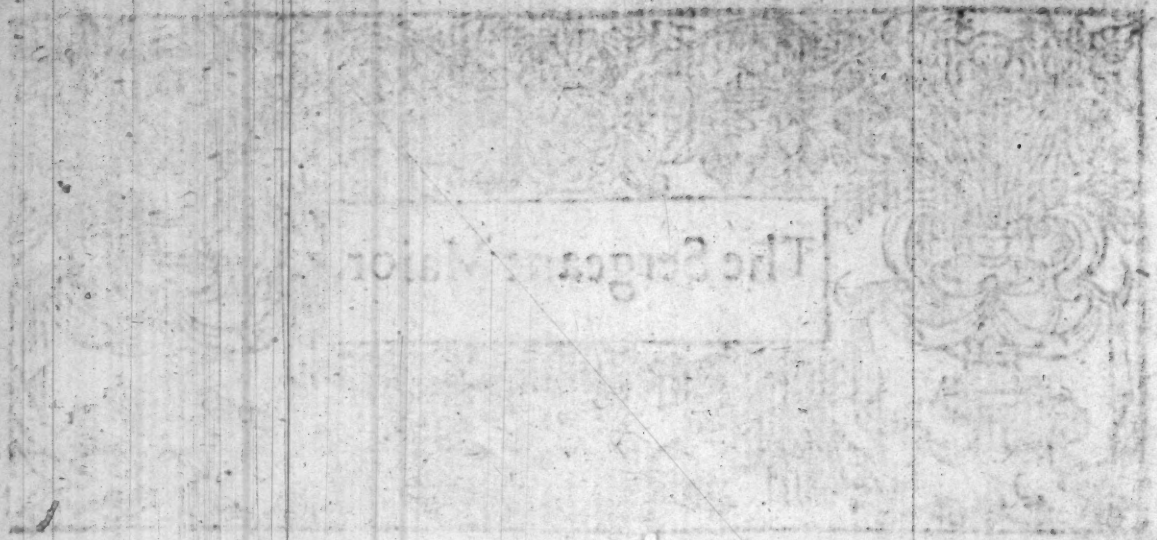
A
DIALOGVE
of the Office of a
Sergeant Maior.

VVritten in Spanishe by the Maister
of the Campe Francisco de Valdes.

And translated into Englishe,
by Iohn Thorius.



LONDON.
Printed by Iohn Wolfe.
1590.

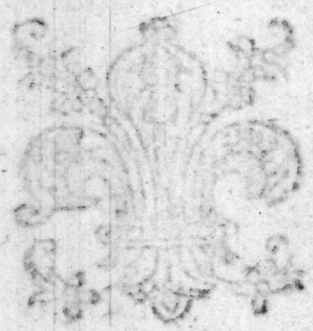


DIAGRAM

of the Office of

Written in Spanish by the
of the

And translated into English
by John Thomas



LONDON
Printed by John Wolfe
1796

To the Right Honourable Knight,
Sir Iohn Norris, Lorde President
of Munster. &c.

Iohn Thorius wisheth increase of all
Heroicall vertues.



Right Honourable : Plutarch hath
writte a tretise intituled *πῶς ἀντιστῆναι
ἐχθρῶν ὠφελοῖτο*. In which he sheweth
how men may reap profite by their
enemies. And forasmuch as thys
booke was written to instruct those
that are professed enemyes to our
estate, I thought that we might reap
some profite by them, if this theyr Sergeant Maior were
as well knowen vnto our men as vnto them selues: and
that, not so much for any poynts of pollicy which might
be in their souldiers more then in ours, or for that I think
them to haue more knowledge in matters concerninge
warfare then our English warriors, who are no whit infe-
riour to any of them; as for that theyr orders being kno-
wen vnto vs, wee may the better and more easely hurte
them and benefit our selues by reason of this aduanrage.
I haue therefore bestowed some pains in vnarming this
Spanysh Sergeant and doffing his Castilian and hostile
armour, and haue clothed him in English apparel, to the
end that our men may vse him to theyr pleasure, and he
finding him selfe metamorphosed, learne how to serue
English men. Beseeching and desiring your Honor, that
as in the fielde you wish to be the first to encounter, not
with the stoutest Sergeant onely, but also with the bra-
uest Duke, Prince, or King, that professeth enmity a-
gainst

The Epistle Dedicatory.

gainst your selfe, your Prince, or your Countrey. So you wil at home vouchsafe to protect this **SERGEANT MAIOR**, who hauing now forsaken his owne Countrey, marcheth not in the fielde in Spanishe colours, but walketh in London streetes in Englishe attyre. And I for my part shall thinke my selfe much bounden vnto your Honor, if you shall accept thys my labour as a signe of my good minde. Thus I leaue your Honor to your martiall meditations, beseeching God, that as our enemyes haue felte your valour, the lowe Countreys inioyed it, and England with an vniuersall voyce generally commended it, so it may please his deuine Maiesty to increase it, to the glory of his owne Honor, to the terror of your enemyes, and to the benefite of our Prince and Countrey.





A Militarie Dialogue of the
Office of the Seargeant Maioꝝ.

INTERLOCVTORS.

Londonno.

Vargis.



I haue had better lucke then my selfe could wish (Master Londonno) seeing that at this time you cannot iustly bee excused from telling mee that which I haue so often requested you, and which besides (if I be well remembred) you haue promised. But your many affaires (as I take it) haue hetherto hindered, that I haue not obtained my desire, and your selfe as yet not satisfied my request. But now seeing my good fortune was such, that we should meete together by our selues onely, separated from all other conuersation, among the riuers of this most pleasant Rhene, I heartely beseech you, that it be not troublesome to you, to declare that vnto me, which I so greedily wish to knowe: seeing that not onely the lawe of friendship doeth binde you thereto, but also Christian charitie inioyneth, that the talent receiued from heauen shall not be buried, but rather multiplied, that all such may bee taught and instructed, as by reason of their ignorance, want the light of knowledge.

Londonno. Certes, good Sir, I conceiued great pleasure in finding you in so pleasant a place by your selfe, accompanied onely with your manifold vertues, which neuer suffer you to be alone: and I take not this your most vertuous curiositie to bee the least of them, in that (now that your fortune hath brought you to this Militarie profession) you be so diligent in learning all such things as a good and valiant souldier ought to know. And I woulde to God that I were so sufficient, that I might be able to satisfie this

The Office of the

your most honest desire . But as much as I can, and as farre as my small wit can reach vnto, I will not refuse to stand you in sted: And if vntill this time I haue not yet done in this particular, as you so greatly haue requested me, persuaue your selfe, that (as you haue verie well sayd) my ouer many businesse, and certaine perturbations of the minde withall, (which neuer forsake vs that trauaile as strangers in this waie of humane miserie) haue caused the same. But now forasmuch as we haue some leasure, and the pleasantnes, ioyntly with the solitarines of this place, and especialy your companie (which were inough to amende anie vicious man) inticeth and allureth vs to all vertuous conuersation. Aske what you will, for I am readie to obey.

Vargas. I looked for no lesse curteous answer to proceed from your discretion and vertues. And I am fully perswaded, that if anie one in this our age can fully satisfie my minde concerning this point, you are the man, for the excellent iudgement, continuall reading, and great experience of many yeres, which I know to be in you, doe assure me of it. You already knowe that many dayes since, I haue greatly desired to heare you discourse of the offices of Captaines, Ensignes, Seargeants, and Corporals, what preeminences they haue, and what and how manifolde their duetie is, vnto which euerie one is bound according to the Office which hee doth heare. And I do thinke that you in like manner remember, that I haue requested you at sometimes of leasure to talke with me concerning the Office of the Seargeant Maior, of which if it would please you now to intreate, I should thinke my selfe beholding vnto you, and we will leaue the first particulars to some other time, seeing that (as I haue heard men of greate iudgement, and such as could discourse of matters concerning this profession, saie) they which are perfectly acquainted with this charge and office, can easily learne all such things as are required in the foresayd offices and other besides, whereof I haue not made mention. Insomuch that I cannot inough meruaile what the cause should be, why many Captaines generall doe often times make choice of persons, that not only want discretion, but are also welnigh without wit and experience to beare this office, it being of so great moment, and which requireth so much abilitie.

Londonno. You haue great reason surely. For in such like elections many abuses haue bene and are dayly seene, and (I meane not

not here to preiudice any particular man, but to tell in truth what
 what I haue seene) I say the number of them is but small which
 I haue knowne to be fit and sufficient Sergeants Maior. And
 hence doth it come that many errors haue and daily are commit-
 ted by those that exercise this office, seeing that it hath beene and
 ordinarily is seene, that in time and place of necessity, the Squadron
 cannot be fourmed, by reason of the fault and inhabilitie of the
 Sergeants Maior. And the same which I speake of the incon-
 uenience (which is the chiefest) might I also say of some others
 of importance, and which are dayly committed in armies, as well
 in appointing and disposing the watch and Sentinels in the camp,
 as in many other particulars, which you shall more manifestly
 perceiue heereafter in the discourse following. Which least the
 time escape vs in preambles, I incōtinently begin, & say, that wher
 as this name of Sergeant hath it originall beginning from the
 French tong (in which it betokeneth and signifieth as much as in
 the Latyn tong, minister, one that hath the charge or office to doe
 a thing, a minister or sergeant that ministreth &c. The French-
 men first applye it to the vse and customes of their chanceries,
 courts, and iudgement seales, vsing certaine ministers or vnder
 officers, calling them sergeants, which stode them in steede to pro-
 clame, declare and execute their statutes, will and ordinaunces,
 appertayning to law: and afterwards taking it hence, I meane,
 out of these gouerned and ciuill exercises, they also applyed it to the
 military vse of armies, and in each company of men, they placed
 and appointed an officer, calling him a sergeant, imitating the cu-
 stome vied in Courts, and Tribunall seates, to the end that the
 Captains by meanes of such a minister or officer, might keepe due
 order in placing of theyr men, both marching, lodging and figh-
 ting. And thus much as touching the imposing of the name
 which in England, Fraunce and Spayn is receyued in all
 our warfarre as a naturall word. And the Sergeant Maior is
 so called, because in euery regiment (which is as much as a Ro-
 mane legion) there is a sergeant who is superintendent and heade
 ouer all the other Sergeants that are in his regiment: and as eue-
 ry Sergeant in ech company taketh the manner of gouernment
 or order of his Captaine or his lieutenant, so the Sergeant Maior
 receaueth it of the Captaine Generall, or Coronell, or maister of
 the camp, and afterwards from him it passeth to the other Serge-

The Office of the

antes of the same regiment, from hand to hand according to the custome. In so much that the Sergeant Maioz is an officer or generall minister of one whole regiment superintendent, and chief of all the Sergeants of the same regiment, by the means of whose industry and helpe, the Captayn, General, or Coronell may giue conuenient order for due gouernment in ordering his men both in marching, lodging and fighting, and other more things also vnto this appertayning, these three things in which the Sergeant Maioz is imployed, are such, that if they be well executed. Wished victory and glory is with great reason hoped for. Whereas if contrarily they be not well executed, much harme ensueth thereby, and the field is lost and there with goods, life, honour and al. Therefore no insufficient persons, but such as are able to discharge so great an office, and of so much waight, ought to be elected and chosen to be Sergeants Maioz, and not vnfit men: as some thing before we complayned of the carelesnes of some Generalls of our times in such like elections.

Vargas. What qualities be those by which those may bee knowne, that are apt and fit, and those also that are vnapte and not sufficient:

Londonno. It is manifest and knowen vnto all men that martiall election comprehendeth two sortes of men, some to commaund and gouerne, and others to obey and to be ruled: and of this latter sorte are the common souldiers, called Gregarii, in which both the Greekes & the Romans required four qualities. Viz. that they should be strong and hardy, that they should be trained vp in armes and warlike exercises: that they should be obedient and that they should be good swimmers. And in those souldiers that beare rule and gouerne as Generall, Coronell, Maister of the campe, the Sergeant Maioz, and the captayns they also required foure qualyties, and these be they. That they should be very skillfull in the arte of warre and military science, that they should be vertuous, that they should be men of authority, and that they should be very fortunate. These foure qualities were vsed by the Greekes and Romanes as an infallible rule, (as in truth it is) to know the sufficiency or insufficiency of officers in warfare. In so much that he is sufficient that it is indowded with the foresayd foure qualities, and he in whom they be not, is not sufficient. The Sergeant Maioz being one of the principall officers in

in warre, ought to haue the foresayd qualittes.

Vargas. To tell you the truth I doe not well vnderstand what you meane by those foure qualittes.

Loudonno. I will declare them vnto you in few wordes. Warfare beyng so noble a matter as it is, ought to haue it rule and precepts: whence commeth the arte of warre. And as no man is allowed or suffered publikely to practise physicke, or to professe diuinity or any other science, vnlesse he haue studied the sayd facultyes and be well seene in them, so were it not good that any one should gouerne and beare office in warfarre, that were not well seene in the arte of warre. Which arte standeth a man in steede of a loyall counsayler, of light, in the myddest of darknesse, and of a guyde in a difficult and doubtfull waye, especyally if hee haue the generall grounds of prudence and chiefe principles of the libeall sciences.

Vargas. For as much as the greater parte of souldyers lose theyr time in games, loue idlenes, and haue not from theyr youth eyther will or power to apply themselves to any vertuous exercise, wanting the due grounds of speculation, they dispayr that euer they shall be able to study any such arte, and so to couer theyr exceeding fault, they scoffe at the arte of war, which men attayne vnto by study.

Londonno. There is no reason why we should answer them that are voyde of all reason, and of the infinite reasons that may be alledged to confound theyr dull ignorance, this onely shall suffice at this time that all artes haue both speculation and action or practise, and so hath warfarre also: And they that with a valiant courage followe armes and prudently vse them in war, in tyme attayne to practise: but he that ioyntly with this mingleteth speculatyon, shall attayn both to speculation and practise, which are two, and therefore is the speculative arte the bettter and nobler of the two.

Vargas. I now vnderstand the first qualitie, but knowe not yet what you meane by the second, of being vertuous.

Londonno. This vertue which is required in Militarie officers is (as Tullie declareth it) toylsome labour in affaires, industry in doing them, speedinesse in dispatching them, constance and fortitude of the minde in dangers, not suffering theyr vnruely affections to beare rule ouer them and overcome them. The other two qua-

The Office of the

lities, which are Authoritie and Fortune, doe necessarily followe the two former, as the shadow followeth the bodie: for, the vertue whereof I spake, doth put the Militarie precepts in practise, and bringeth them to effect, making a disposition or qualitie of them in the Souldier, whence necessarily proceedeth the fame and glory of his valour and deedes, which increaseth his credit, and bringeth him in authoritie. As for felicitie and good successe that springeth from all thre, skil, vertue and authoritie, for he that by knowledge and experience knoweth what he ought to doe, and is endued with vertue to attempt any thing, and put it in execution with aduice and authoritie, to the end his Souldiers may beleue him and followe him, this man shall obtaine good successe, which is to be fortunate and happie. Therefore the Greekes and Romanes did with good cause require, that these foresayd qualities should bee in all and euery Officer and chiefe Captain of warre, and I for this cause will also haue them to be in the Seargeant Maioz, and yet one more besides, with which there will be five in all.

Vargas. Yet another saie you, which I pray you?

Londonno. That he be some thing cunning in Arithmetike: for that science is verie necessarie for the forming and making of the Squadrons, which cannot bee made without the science of numbering.

Vargas. You demand and require so many things in a Seargeant Maioz, that I doubt none such are to be found answerable to your description.

Londonno. Yes marie Sir be there, though they be but few, and there would be many more to be found, if it were not for the fauours, futes, and bribes, which as in other things, so in the choosing of a Seargeant Maioz, disturbe and impeach the right course of election. Furthermore, whereas I am to forme a Seargeant Maioz, it is not for our purpose to seeke out and inquire what kind of men our Seargeantes Maioz be, but rather to shew and declare what men they and all others should be, and how they ought to be qualified. We must follow that which is perfect, for that which is not perfect may be found at euery place.

Vargas. You haue shewed mee the spring, beginning and signification of the name of Seargeant Maioz and Seargeant, and what the Seargeant Maioz is, and the qualities in him required: Now I desire to know of you what Office the same of the Seargeant

geant Maioꝛ is, and in what manner he ought to execute it. But first I beseech you to resoluē me of one doubt, which is, that I knowe not whether they that liued in ancient times past, had this Office of the Seargeant Maioꝛ.

Londonno. I haue not read that the Lacedemonians, Grækes and Romanes (among which Nations did warfare flourish most) haue had it: but we may reade that they had and vsed diuers manners of Battailles and Squadrons, and I beleeue this to bee the cause (if I be not deceiued) that they had no Seargeant Maioꝛ, because this Office was discharged by certaine other Officers, as we may gather out of those that haue written De re Militari, viz. that the Captaine Generall and chiefe head of the Armies, understanding and perceiuing of howe greate moment and importance the good order and perfection of the Squadron or Battaille is, in which consisteth all the force of the whole Armie, they would trust no particular man with this Office, but themselves disposed theyꝛ Armies, and made the Squadrons, of which they vsed sundrie and different kindes and manners, according to the diuersitie of weapons with which in those times they accustomed to encounter with theyꝛ enemies, and also their souldiers were so well instructed and so skilfull, that in a verie great and huge Armie there was not one souldier but knew his place in the Squadron: for the easie obtaining of which knowledge, there were many Schooles in Rome, as Titus Liuiē writeth, where those yong souldiers which they called Tyrones, among vs, fresh water souldiers, were not onely taught and shewed howe to bee apt and quicke in vsing any kinde of weapon, but they were also instructed howe they should keepe theyꝛ place, that euerie man might haue and knowe his owne seuerall place, in which thing they were so well instructed, that it was a verie easie matter, and little or no labour, trouble or difficultie at all, to frame and make the Squadrons, and they became dayly the more fit and apt as long as they were not without an hnge & perpetual Armie. And the same Liuiē saith, that the young souldiers exercised themselves twice a daie, and the old beaten souldiers but once a daie. And this most excellent order which the Romanes obserued aboue all other Nations, caused them so to enlarge theyꝛ Emphyre, and to become almost vincible throughout the worlde: whereas notwithstanding (as Vegetius be- rie well saith) they were neither so great as the Germanes, nor
more

The Office of the

more in number then the French men, nor so subtil as the Africans, nor so many or of such force as the Spaniards, nor so wise as Greeces, but the Souldiers exercised and instructed in Warfare, did conquer and overcome all these difficulties. It were a very easie matter in prooofe of this truth, here to alleadge many examples both olde and new of many excellent Captaines, who with litle Armies well instructed and set in good order, have obtayned victorie of innumerable armies and bandes of men naughtily ranked and confused. But I will onely rehearse some of them, seeing it is not strange to the matter of which we now intreate, neither will it be out of the purpose to make a short digression to proue this veritie. And let the first example be taken from the great King Alexander, when he set upon all Asia, and the innumerable bandes of Darius, yet with a verie small armie, but wonderfull well instructed. Lucullus a famous Captaine did get a most happie victorie ouer all the greate powers of Tigranes with so small a number of good Souldiers well trained and set in good arae, that Tigranes seeing them comming towarde his forces, making little account of them, and to mocke with them sayde, that if they come as Embassadors, they were inowe of them, but if to fight, they were verie few. Iulius Caesar being Proconsull, subdued vnto the Empire of Rome many and rude barbarous Nations, even from the riuer Rhene and sea Ocean vntill the sea Mediterranean. And I prae what made him so victorious, but the good order and discipline he vsed. And in our daies Hernando Cortes, (most worthy to be placed among the nine celebrated Captains,) with lesse then a thousand and foure score horse, toke the great king Montecuma within his owne Citie. And at the length onely by the good order he vsed, he did subdue the whole kingdome of Mexico. And Hernando Aluarez Duke of Alua, onely with one thousand of small shot, and fise hundreth Muskets in Frisland, ouerthrew an armie of twelue thousand men, with which Lodowicke of Nassau had entered in that Province. To conclude, as touching this point, I saie, that seeing a Squadron is a companie of souldiers placed in order, in which euerie man hath his place appointed him, in such order that he may fight without hindering others, or being hindered of his fellows, and in which all their forces may bee so vnited and ioyned together, that they may obtaine theyr principall intent and end (which is, to become invincible, and for which end the first war-

warriers that were, did inuent so many kindes and manners of Squadrons) we must needs beleue that that Armie which is best ordered, though it be least in number of men, shall alwaies (according to reason) become victorious.

Vargas. You haue resolved me of the thing whereof I doubted, and now I expect what you will saie of that which euen now I asked of you touching the office of the Sergeant Maior.

Londonno. Out of the definition which I before set downe, may be gathered, that the Office of the Sergeant Maior consisteth in three things, viz. in the safe order of marching, in the good manner of lodging, and in pitching the field to buckle with the enemy. All other matters that the Sergeants Maior hath to do with, all, must of necessitie be reduced vnto these three things onely. For Warfare (as they saie who haue written of this subiect) hath three parts: the one being the preparation for Warre, vnto which part appertayneth the leuying and pressing, or taking vp of Souldiers, the arming of them, the paying of them, and victualling of them: for all which there are particular Officers appointed, the Sergeant Maior hauing nothing to doe therewith. The second parte of Warfare concerneth the Hoast: vnto which part appertayneth the marching of the camp, and the lodging of the same, and so out of this second part of Warfare, two of the three points in which the Office of the Sergeant Maior consisteth do proceed. The third parte of Warfare is, concerning the fighting and ioyning in battayle with the enemy, whether it be by sea or by land, whether in plaine ground or hillie, whether besieging or being besieged: out of which part of Warfare proceedeth the third parte of the Office of the Sergeant Maior, which consisteth principally in ranking his souldiers orderly and strongly, when hee sojourneth and maketh his Squadrons: from which Squadrons as from the chiefe part, I will begin to shew you how the Sergeant Maior exerciseth his Office: and afterwards I wil in order proceed successively to shew the same in the other two parts of his Office.

Vargas. It is not long since you tolde me what a Squadron is, and therefore now I praie you beginne to make the Squadron, and set the Battaille: for this is it wee intend.

Londonno. The Squadrons are made of a great number of Souldiers, more or lesse, according to the bignesse of the Armie or Hoast. And it is necessarie that he who taketh his charge in hand,

The Office of the

Let the Seargeant knowe what is most in use
knowe what people euerie companie that is in Regiment hath, how many pike men, and how many harquebusiers, and that before the time of neede, he continually haue in his head and memory a plat and forme, thereby to set a Battle when occasion is offered, in conceit alwayes forming such Squadrons, as for the present time are most vsed. As those that are square of ground, square of number of people, broade in the front, and those that are drawn out in length Hearse-wise. This ought he not onely to doe of the number of those men that are in the Bands or Companies of his Regiment, but of all numbers. For oftentimes it cometh to passe that the Seargeants Maiores are willed by the Captaines generall to set a Battaille of three or foure Regiments together, and then if they bee not exercised, they shall bee so vnradie, and fall into so many absurdities, and shame themselves in presence of their Princes, and in the generall iudgement of the whole Host, and for this cause did a friend of ours saie verie well, that a Seargeant Maiores could not commit a small fault, seeing that the Judges and arbiters thereof were so many.

Vargas. Before you aduantage your discourse, I pray you sir dayn to tel me whether there be any more kindes of battayles or Squadrons then those foure which you haue before named.

Londonno. Yes may be there many others, wherof some be in vse among the Italians and Switzers, as those that are horned like a halfe moon, and those also that are made like a crosse, which are approued and thought to be good by many excellent wits, there be also other manner of battayls, as those that are made wedgewise in forme of a wedge, and those that are made in forme of an egge, and those also that are made tryangular wise, with many others besides which are now quite out of vse, yet I thinke it not amisse, nay rather I would iudge it very necessary, that the Seargeant Maiores should be acquainted with them all, and be exercised in setting all kindes of battails: seeing that occasion and place might be offered, where they might be needefull, and it is not good that a man should be ignorant of any thing concerning his office, which might chaunce to be necessary to aduantage himselfe thereby. But of all battayls those foure which I sette downe first, are moste in vse now a dayes, in those places where warfarre flourisheth most, and they bee taken to be the strongest battayls, and most necessary, considering the weapons that

that are vsed in this our age.

Vargas. And which thinke you to be the strongest of these four.

Londonno. They be all of like force and strong inough according as occasion and place requireth, for in some places the square battayls of ground, or of number of people is best, for wee should not doe well to make a square battayle, drawne out in length herwise in some places, as in Barberie or some other place where the enemy hath a great troupe of horsemen to set vpon vs, & we none, but in such a case we ought to vse the square battayle of ground or of number of people, that it being set vpon by the enemies, they may finde equall resistance at all the four sides of the battayle: in other places it were moste convenient to vse those battailes that haue a large front, which I would ordinarily vse among our countrey men, if we were to fighte with our enemy, considering that in these squadrons, by how much the more greate the front is, by so much the more men fight in the vanguard, and besides this, this kinde of battaile aboue all other squadrons cannot without great difficulty be environed about by the enemy. The Germans and Switzers doe greatly vse square battailes drawn out in length, taking that squadron to be of wondrous strength that hath a great courtain: but I would commonly vse the square battayl of ground, vnlesse the situation of the place compelled mee to doe otherwise, iudging this battayl to be most proportionable, and of equall force in the vanguard and rereward, and it taketh by lesse roome.

Vargas. Tell me I pray you, what order might be obserued to forme these squadrons with facilitie and quicknesse?

Londonno. To make a square battayl of number of people it will be sufficient to take the square roote of that number where of the squadron is to bee made, and euery one of the our sides of the squadron or battayl, shall containe as many souldiers as the number of the roote is of, as for example, if you wil make a square battayle of one thousand and sixe hundred pikes, the square roote of this number is forty, and of so many is euery ranke, and if you make it of two thousand five hundred pikes, the square roote is fifty, that is fifty to euery ranke, which number being multiplied in it selfe, fifty times fifty, it maketh the foresayd number. We wil call the square roote (according to the Arithmeticians) the grea-

1600
40
2500
50

The Office of the

best number which being multiplied in it selfe, endeth in the quantity or number which you will make the Squadron of, as you may perceiue in the two foresayd examples, for in a thousand and six hundredeth there can be no greater number taken out, then that which is multiplied in it selfe, which is forty, and in two thousand five hundredeth, there can be no greater then fifty, as by multiplication you may learne, multiplying each one of these two numbers in it selfe, and presupposing (as I mentioned before) that the Sergeant Maioz ought to be ready in counting, & skillful in cyphering, I shall not need to stand vpon it any longer, teaching how a man may counte. As for the square battayl of ground, the famous Mathematician Tartilla, setteth down a rule, how it may be perfectly made and framed. And this is it, if you take this number forty nine, and multiply it in it selfe, it maketh two thousand four hundredeth and one, this number must be multiplied by the number of those souldiers, of which you will make the Squadron or battayl, and that which remaineth of this multiplication you must deuide it by a thousand, and out of the product you must take the square roote, and that shalbe the number of the souldiers that ought to be in euery rank, and diuiding the sayd quantity of which the Squadron is to be made, by this square roote, that which remaineth shalbe the number of the ranks. Example, if we would make a square battaile of the same number of souldiers as we did before, viz. one thousand and six hundredeth, we must multiply this number by the two thousand four hundredeth and one, which remained of the multiplication, of the number forty nine, and it will make three millions eight hundredeth one and forty thousand and six hundredeth, which being deuided by one thousand, there remaine three thousand eight hundredeth forty and one, and the square roote of this number is three score and one, and if the saide quantity of which the Squadron is to be made, which is one thousand and six hundredeth be deuided, by this square roote of three score and one, there remaine twenty and six, and of so many ranks shall the Squadron be, and then fourteene remaine ouer plus, which may be placed according as the Sergeant Maioz thinketh best. Ther is another way shorter then this, to make this kinde of Squadron, but the Squadron falleth out nothing so perfectly, by reason of the multitude of people that remaine ouer plus, and this is it: you must deuide the number of souldiers of which you will make your battayle,

2401

1000

1600

1600

241

49

3841600

1000

3841

61

1009

61

26

14

table, by one and twenty, and taking the square roote out of the product, set that which remaineth ouer plus a side, and multiplying the square roote by seuen, you shall haue the number of the souldiers that must be in euery ranke, and multiplying the sayde square roote by thre, that which remaineth of the multiplication shalbe the number of the ranks, and this being done, multiplying those that remaine ouer plus by twenty and one, the product maketh the number of the souldiers that remaine ouer plus, as may bee seene by the foresayd example of one thousand and six hundred men, which being deuided by one and twenty, the product is threescore and sixtene, and foure remaine ouer plus, and the square roote of this number is eight, which being multiplied by seauen, maketh six and fiftie, and of so many souldiers shall euery ranke be, & if the said roote which is eight be multiplied by thre, it maketh twenty foure, and so many ranks shall there be in the squadron, then multiplying the twelue that remaine by one & twenty, they make two hundred fiftie and two, which are they that were lefte, and foure which remained ouer plus in the deuision: so that all the ouerplus maketh six and fiftie, of which (the Sergeant Maior adding thre ranks) the squadron is made of seauen and twenty ranks, nine and fiftie souldiers to a ranke, and seuen only remaine ouer plus, but I like the first manner better then this (as I told you before) yet it is good to knowe the one as well as the other. The other two manners of squadrons, viz. that which is drawen out in length hersewise, and that which hath a large front, are framed and made very easely, especially if one know how to make the two former kints of squadrons, and therefore I will onely tel you that eyther of the is both, for if of the flanke of a square battayl made hersewise, you make the front, then will it be a broad squadron with a large front, euen so contrarily if of the front of a broad squadron you make the flanke, then is the same squadron made a long squadron drawen out in length hersewise. Example, if you make a large square of one thousand two hundred souldiers, each ranks will be of thre score pikes, and the courtin will bee of twenty pikes, but if of this courtin of twenty pikes you make the front, the flanke wilbe of thre score pikes, and so it wilbe a perfect long battaile hersewise, obseruing due proportion, which is, that the front of the one be neuer more then three times as much as the courtin of the other, as may be vnderstood

21
1600
21
76
4
8
7
56
8
3
24
12
2
252
256
27

The office of the

by the example aboue sayd, for the front being of thre score souldiers, the flanke is no more then twenty, all these manners and fashions of Squadrons before specified, may easily be made by the Sergeant Maioz, if he be skillfull in the science of Arithmeticke, as I saide aboue: for otherwise it wilbe very hard and troublesome for him to doe it.

Vargas. I haue noted in the examples which you haue set downe of Squadrons and battayls, that the most of them were in number euen, whereas notwithstanding I haue hard many say, yea and stand vpon it, that Squadrons and ranks ought to be in number odde, and that in auncient times past, it was alwaies vsed, but especially in those nations where warfarre did flourish moste. Wherefore I pray you to satisfie mee concerning this pointe before we goe any further.

Londonno. Opinions there be many that battayls and Squadrons ought to be odde in number of souldiers, and I going about diuers times to inquire and search out of what importance it is that the Squadron should be in number odde or euen, and whether this can make it more or lesse strong, and hauing read verie curiously the authoers both auncient and moderne, that entreate of this arte or science martiall, and hauing also noted the manner and number which they obserued in making their battailes and Squadrons, I finde as wel by that which I haue said as by the reasons which I will here shewe, that it concerneth not the strenght or weakenesse of the battaile, whither it be made in number euen or odde, for I wil shew vnto you that obseruing the true and perfect rule to make a Squadron or battayle, there are certaine numbers of which if you will make Squadrons odde in number, you should finde a wonderfull great imperfection therein, and so contrarily there be other numbers, of which a man cannot conueniently make Squadrons of euen number. Example, If you woulde make a square battaile of number of people of two thousand and five hundred pikes, the square roote of this number is iust fifty, and it would be a gret fault to make it of more or lesse, seeing that (as I haue said) a square battaile of number of people can haue no greater perfectio, then to be made of the number that the square roote of it is of, and if you will make one, of thre thousand and six hundred pikes, the square roote of this number is thre score, and of so many souldiers will the front of the Squadron be, and this

is

is the perfection of it. And as I haue sette downe two exam-
 ples heereof, so coulde I set downe many more, and I saie the
 same of the Squadron, that is made of an odde number.
 For if you will forme a Squadron or Battayle square in number
 of people, of two thousand six hundred and one, the
 number of it will be one and fiftie pikes, for that is the square roote
 of it: and to make it of a greater or lesser number, it would bee a-
 misse. And if you wil make such a Squadron of one thousand four
 scoze and nine, the fronts of it will be of three and thirtie pikes, for
 this is the square roote of the Squadron. And if you adde anie
 thing vnto this number, or diminish it, the Squadron wil remaine
 vnperfect. Insomuch that by that which I finde vled, and by mine
 owne opinion, I gather, that Squadrons or Battailles ought to be
 made according to the number of people of which they be made,
 and manner how they be made, and as the place where they bee
 made permitteth. As for the reasons which some alleadge, that in
 the odde number there is a middle, and in the euen number there is
 none, as is seene by example, that in three, fve, seven and nine there
 is a middle, wheras in two, foure, six and eight, there is none, and
 so they saie, that the same middle which is the unitie (which unitie
 is the beginning of all numbers) should be the foundation and basis
 of the Squadron, and therefore they holde opinion that it is the
 stronger. They alleadge furthermore, that Parttall men in anci-
 ent times past, did not without mysterie vse the odde number in
 theyr Squadrons and Battayles, more then the euen number, all
 which cannot suffice to proue that theyr Battailles were therefore
 the stronger, for as you might haue marked, I haue sufficiently
 argued and proued wherein the strength and force of a square bat-
 taile doth principally consist. For if this onely that the Squadron
 is made of the odde number maketh it the stronger, it is conse-
 quent, that anie Squadron whatsoeuer in number odde, though it
 be but of a small number of men, yet it shall bee of more force and
 strength then anie other Squadron made of a far greater number
 of souldiers, which is in number euen, which is most vnlikely and
 fals. For who knoweth not that a Squadron in the front, where-
 of there be fiftie, sixtie, or eightie, or one hundred souldiers, is
 stronger, then one y hath but fiftie or twentie, seven or three & thir-
 tie in euery ranke, and so likewise doth it follooe that those Squa-
 drons shall be strong that haue seven and twentie, three and thir-
 tie

The office of the

ty, one and fifty or three and sixty, then those that haue but twelue, sixteene, four and twenty, or five and thirty: in so much that the number odde or euen, maketh not the Squadron strong, but due proportion according to the quantity of the people of which it is made, together with the place, and aboue all things the valour of the souldiers is the right and true strength of battayls, and for as much as they saye, that the auncientes did more vse the odde number then euen (which they cannot easely proue) but though it were so; yet it is moste manifest, that they did not so because they beleued that the Squadron was the stronger by reason that it was odde in number, but they did it being moued with a certaine deuotion and religion, taking this number odde to be consecrated to theyr Gods, as Virgill some where mentioneth. *Numero Deus impari gaudet*, and so they being so religious in all their actions (but specially the Romanes) they gaue them selues more to the obseruation of this number odde, in framing and making their Squadrons and battails, then of the number euen. As, for the same reason and with greater cause wee ought to reuerence this number; for that which was vncertaine and vnkowne to the heathens and gentils in this paticular, being ignorant of the excellency and diety of this number odde, the light of our faith maketh manifest and knowne vnto vs, beleewing as we do, that God is *trinus & vnus*. But what maketh this deuotion or religious conceipte, for the strength of the Squadron? and as for the seconde reason, y ought lesse to be admitted, for where they say that the od number hath a middle, and the euen number hath none, how can this make the Squadron stronge: for it is manifest that in this number fifty, there is no middle, and yet if the battayle be square in number of people, and so the Squadron be made of two thousand and five hundred pikes (as before was saide) it cannot bee more stronger or perfect: for it is square euerie way having fifty ranks, fifty to a ranke, which is the square roote, and if of the same number two thousand and five hundred pikes, you would make a battaile of the odde number as of five and forty, seven and forty, or nine and forty pikes to a ranke, which are all three odde, and haue a middle, the Squadron would be nothing so perfect, for that is not the square root of it. And if chaunce we would make at the Squadron of one and fifty or three and fifty, it would not fall out in the foresaide number of two thousand and five hundred, and so we should

should finde an imperfection, because the square roote exceedeth. But if it were not for this inconuenience of imperfection, that Sergeant Maior that were curious in making his ranks and Squadrons of the number oddde, though it be for nothing els but onely to satisfie the generall opinion of the most that make profession of warfarre, who seeme continually to looke that the Squadrons should be made of the number oddde, I am perswaded should not do amisse, especially when the companies enter or goe from the watch hill, for then the ranks are but small, and it seemeth better that they should then be three, five, or seauen to a rank, then foure, sixe, or eight, and I thinke the reason be, because the middle is discerned in such small numbers, which cannot so easely bee seene in greater numbers, and it ought especially to bee done by reason of the custome which is ordinarily vsed in making ranks oddde: and all that which is by custome and vse receiued, seemeth to be best and most allowed. Neverthelessse this ought not to be so greatly respected, that (as I mentioned before) when the number of the people, and forme or fashion of the Squadron be such, that it requireth to be made of the number euen, it should in anie case bee made of the number oddde, for they that should so do, should commit a foule errour. For so in these wars of Flanders, when the Prince of Orange passed the Meuse with his armie, and entered into Brabant, the two armies marching so nere the one by the other, that they every daie looked that they should buckle together, the Duke of Alva ordained that the masters of the Campe and Sergeant Maior of theyr three Regiments of Spanish foot-bands, with the other personages that were of his counsell in warre shoulde make an assemblie: and that the number of the pikes they had in theyr Ensignes being knownen, they should each of them giue theyr voyces concerning the fashion and forme of which the Squadron should be made. Which was so done, and they founde that there were no more pikes in all the three Regiments then one thousand and two hundreth, and they all agreed that they shoulde make a broad Battayle with a large front. Which Squadron conformable to the number of the pikes, and obseruing proportion, could haue no more then three score souldiers in the front of it, and twentie in the courtin, which iustly make vp the full number of one thousand and two hundreth: and so it was done. And because they marching thorough some straight and narrow grounds, the Squadron coulde

The Office of the

not march with so many in the front, it was divided into three partes, in such manner, that the Regiment of Naples, which had six hundred pikes should march with thirtie pikes in the front, and the Regiment of Lombardie which had three hundred and twentie pikes, should march with sixtene pikes in each ranke, and the Regiment of Sicill which had two hundred and foure score pikes should haue foureteene in the front. And now you may see, that all these three Battailles were of the number euen, and being ioyned all three in one, they made a large fronted Squadron of the number euen. For the quantitie of pikes which were in each regiment and the forme of the Battayle did so require it. And it is to bee beleued, that if there had bene anie imperfection in these Squadrons and Battayles, so great a Captaine of Warre, and so worthe a souldier as the Duke was, would not haue permitted it to be done in such order.

Vargas. I remaine satisfied as touching this particular, and in truth before your discourse, I was fully perswaded that all Squadrons should necessarily be made of the number odde. But now I doubt not of it: and therefore I praye you continue on your discourse, and tell me what you thinke of certaine rules set downe by one Cataneus Nouares, and of some others, which (if I bee well remembred) I haue seene, thereby to forme all kindes and manners of Battailles, doe you account them necessarie?

Londonno. They helpe much, but those men chiefly that can not cypher, but I would not haue anie one bound vnto them onely. For so, if a man should take them out of their A B C booke (as men saie) they would incontinently be vnoone. I saie, if occasion were offered them to make a Squadron or battaile of a number, differing from the number which they finde set downe, they should verie quickly spie theyr vnrreadinesse, and acknowledge their ignorance. And heereupon I rehearse the same which I haue spoken before, that nothing is better for the Seargeant Major to shewe wearisomnesse and difficultie in making and framing all kindes of Battailles and Squadrons, then dexteritie & readines in counting, ioynly with a continuall habite or disposition of forming and framing diuerse kinds of Squadrons in his head, by the helpe of his memorie. And this ought he likewise to put in practise before necessity constraineth him to doe it. And so hee may when his Regiment marcheth either to the lodging or from the lodging, exercise his people

people, and by experience & practise see that which he is taught by theorie and contemplation. And forasmuch as in that which you asked of me first, of the manner how to make Squadrons with facilitie and speed, is not onely contained and comprehended to giue rules how to forme them speedily and readily, but also to shew how that confusion may be shunned which often is caused (but especially among the Spaniards) by those that contend and strive to bee placed in the first ranke of the vauitgard, insomuch that it falleth out verie often, that much time passeth before the Seargeant Maior with all the Captaines together, can make vp the Squadron. I saie, that seeing the chiefe care and charge to auoide this inconuenience, concerneth the Seargeant Maior. Hee ought to take such order with the Ensignes and companies before they come to this point, that the sayde confusion and disobedience may bee excused. And it shal be auoyded if such order be taken, that all the Ensignes knowe before, that the first rankes shall bee made of the Compaignie or Companies that be of the watch that daie, and they shall be seconded by them that were of the watch before, and next to them shal they follow that first come to the Squadron, continually aduertising the Officers, not to suffer anie Souldiers of their Ensignes or Companies come, anie peece of their armour wanting. For in this case, though it be theyr turne to fight in the vauitgarde, yet they shall be turned to the rereward, and loose theyr preheminance because they come not well and orderly armed, and others may be iustly placed in theyr roomes: and because sometimes arme being called, and the companies running altogether to the place of armes, this order cannot be obserued, seeing that in time of necessitie, aboutie al things this must be attended, that the Squadron may be formed with all celeritie and quicknesse. It is conuenient that the Seargeant Maior, (if so be the foresaid inconuenience happen) dispose the confused & disordered multitude of people, setting the Captaines before, and then take the Squadron out of the flanke or rereward, if he thinke it most commodious. Which he may doe with great facilitie: for so he leaureth them which were the cause of that confusion deceyed of their intent, and so hee shall performe two things, the one is, that he speedilie doth make vp his Squadron, the other that he correcteth and punisheth the disobedient with this disgrace, leauing them all in the rereward, and thence forward seeing that the Seargeant Maior useth riddance and dispatch. Leauing

The Office of the

them with the mocke, they will be glad to obey, and presently get in order. I haue my selfe vbled this remedie, and euerie time that I so did, I had done, and almost wholly made the Squadron of my Regiment, before the Sergeant Maior could in other Regiments frame the formost ranks.

Vargas. I was verie glad to vnderstande how this confusion may be expelled, which is so vsuall in the making and framing of Squadrons, and most of all among the Spaniards, for I cannot beleue that in anie other nation men bee so disobedient, and make such a doe to be placed in the first ranke, but that euerie one both obey and content himselfe with the place which is appointed him, or by lot falleth vnto him.

Londonno. So they ought to doe all of them, for vnto him that will fight valiantly and doe his dutie, occasion will neuer bee failing to shew his good minde in Warre, and knowe surcly that many that make so much a doe to prouide a place for themselves in the first ranke of the Squadron, the desire they haue to fight, both not drawe them vnto it, but they bee onely vaine shewes, by which they pretend to recouer credit, and gaine the name and title of valiantnesse, though wee cannot denie neuerthelesse but that some are moued to procure them that place by theyr valour and good zeale. Yet cannot a good and valiant Soldier in anie thing so neere hit the marke, as in obeying: and this is the principall vertue which a souldier ought to haue set before his eyes as an obiecte at the daie that hee taketh the Pike in Warres. If this bee wanting in him, hee hath none of anie value or estimation: for obedience is the grounde, basis, and foundation of all good discipline.

Vargas. Let vs passe on if you please, for I feare me the time will be scant for the number of doubts which I pretend to aske of you. And tell me now seeing you haue made vp the Squadron with pikes, how they ought to be lined, how many and how bigge the sleeves ought to be, & how far distant from the Squadron, for in good sooth, I haue heard diuers opinions concerning this particular.

Londonno. Truly no man that is a souldier is ignorant that the battaile of pikes ought to be garded about with Gunnes, putting a rowe of Harquebuziers close to the other rowe of Pikes, so that there bee as many rowes of Harquebuziers at each side as there bee of Pikes, and to obserue the true man-

ner

ner of lining of the Squadron, there ought to be no more rows of hargubuzers, then could be garded by the pikes, especially where the enemy hath greatest store of horsemen, and so, seeing that they cannot be aboue fīue hargubuzers vnder the fauor of the pikes, with so many rows (to my mynd) ought the Squadron to be ordered, but in case that this inconuenience be not, that the battayl is not like to be set vpon with troupes of horses, then may the Sergeant Maior line the battayle with a greater number of hargubuzers, as hee thinketh best according to the quantity of gunne-men hee hath in his ensignes, hauing a regard and consideration that hee want no hargubuzers to make the sleeves, which ought not to be aboue foure, and lesse, according as necessity requireth and the place permitteth. These ought to haue their due proportion, and I would not haue them to bee made of more then three hundred shotte, nor of lesse then two hundred, and in case that many hargubuzers remaine after the battaile is furnished and closed vp, I would rather make foure sleeves of the foresayd number then two of a greater quantity. For ordinarily, when the sleeves be very great and disproportionable, it is a hard matter to rule and gouerne them in good order without confusion, and two sleeves of three hundred souldiers a piece, can be ordered and gouerned far better, and easier then one sleeve of six hundred souldiers. And he that will try this, shall finde it so manifest and cleare by experience, that I will not here labor to proue it to be so with more reasons or argumētts. The place of these sleeves ought to be at the corners of the Squadrons, after such order that they be not very far aparted from the Squadron. For euen as the horsemen make a crosse defence to the courtins of a castle, so the sleeves vnto the battayl, and they be the stronger being vnder the fauor of the pikes: and as a castle hath it whole perfection ioyned together in one. The courtins, horsemen, and ditches. After the same manner is a Squadron perfit, when the pikes being placed in conuenient order, are lined with gunns, and fortified with the sleeves of hargubuzers.

Vargas. I pray you sir, let it not grieue you to stay here a while, for I desire greedily that you should resolve me of a certayn doubt, which I haue seene some make vpon this which I now shall say. You well know that ordinarily in the Spanish footbands, there be many more hargubuzers then pykes, for we shall

The Office of the

see nine thousand footmen together, among which there be scarce one thousand and five hundred pikemen, all the rest being gunmen in so much that the Squadron being lined, and four sleeves being made vnto it (& that is the most that you say it ought to haue) yet ther remaineth a great quantity ouer plus, but I pray you where thinke you that these hargubuzers may bee set to bee safe from the troups of the enemyes horsemen, for it falleth out diuers times that we wage wars in Warbery, where the enemy haue so many horse, and we but few or none, and as in Warbery, so might this inconuenience chance in other places.

Londonno. Wery well haue you asked, and I haue diuers times hard this matter disputed vppon, and I haue more times the once thought of this, nether is it long since I spake of it before the Captayn generall, and that which I sayd there will I here reapeate. Viz. that I am of opinion, that those hargubuzers cannot be any where placed in safety, but in the middell of the Squadron or battails of pikes, where though we could haue no other fruite or seruice of them, then to haue them sure and kept safe ther vntill such time that we should haue neede of them, I thinke that this were very much, and yet do I not knowe why, but that they may greatly fauour the Squadron and doe it much good, with great damage to the enemies, if they did but regard when the pikes are couched on that side of the Squadron which is set vpon by the enemyes, that then the pikemen should some thing bend theyr bodies enclining downewards: for so might the hargubuzers that are in the centre of the Squadron haue comodity freely to discharge theyr peeces on their enemy without any hurt or prejudice to the pikemen, and though this seeme to be something hard and trouble. some vnto them that haue not vsed it, and put it in practise, yet so they would exercise themselues in trying and doing it sometimes, they would finde it to be most easy. For farre more difficult and troublesome was that which the Romans did, who making three Squadrons of theyr foot bands, when the first was defeated, at the last driuen to great extremity, and grievously oppressed by the enemy, it was receined within the second, without disordering either of them, and euen so was both the first and second receined within the third, without confusion of any of them all, necessity bringing them thereto, which no doubt by reason of continuall vse was easy vnto them to doe: for what thing is there so hard
and

and difficult, which cannot be made easy by vse and exercise.

Vargas. Why, but how doe you vnderstand that the shot should be within the pikes: you by hap, meane that one hargubuzer should be set betwene two pikes.

Londonno. No, not so, for it is likely tha so the order would bee broken and marred, but I intend that withint the midst of the Squadron and centre of it there should be a place, wher the hargubuzers shold be placed in their order, & may be without any offence or hinderance to the pikes: and so the Sergeant Maior should not doe amisse to cast what shot he hath, and hauing considered how many argubuzers are necessary to line the Squadron and to make the slectues, aboue al thing to set them that remaine ouerplus in order squarewise, and compas them about with the pikemē. This is to be done (as you very well noted aboue) wher the enemy hath great company of horsemen and we lacke them: For it is molte manifest that shot only cannot resist the strength of horsemen: though neuer thelesse it hath more then once or twice bin seen that hargubuzers haue bin charged by a troupe of hors, and yet haue not bin defeated: but for all this no man can deny that the valour of the hargubuzers was not so much the cause of it, as the pusillanimity and cowardise of the horsemen: for the vttermost of theyr powers is to discharge their peeces vpon the Squadron and battayl of the horsemen which sett vpon them, and being compassed and emiironed about by them, hauing no defence by their swords, are not able to withstand the beheiment charge of the horsemen, which is onely graunted vnto the pike, and so of force, if they want this fauour, they must allwayes be ouerthrowne, if the horsemen quit them selues accordingly. But in other places where the said inconuenience is not offered, but the battail is to be fought only against foot bands, there shot doth great seruice, and victory hath very often beene obtayned by hargubuzers onely. But for al this, I am not of opinion that among our Spanissh nation nor the Italians, there should be a greater number of hargubuzers then pikemen in the companies: as for the Switzers and Germans, their pikes are much worth, but their gunnes are very lightly esteemed.

Vargas. I haue taken great pleasure in the discourse which you haue made vpon the doubt I moued, & now seing you haue made the Squadron and Battayle. Tell me I praye you how the Sergeant

The Office of the

geant Maioz ought to behaue himselfe when hee marcheth with it.

Londonno. This which you now aske, is not the least care which the Sergeant Maioz ought to haue in his office, seeing it is a matter of so great moment and importaunce, to leade the people marching in good order, which is so much the more harde and troublesome to bee done, by howe much the more you see all men generallie abhorre to be tyed to order, and especiallie our Spanish foote men, who beeing (by reason of the climate more cholcrike then of anie other complection) take it some thing impatientlie to goe in order. For you cannot so soone sette them in order, but straight vppon the least occasion in the worlde, they will bee disordered again. As when they meet with some place by the way that is some thing narrowe, or when they become wearie and hotte, going to seeke water, and so separate themselves from the companies to goe and drinke, yea, and for other causes, nothing so reasonable as this: but al this proceedeth partly of the ill discipline that is now a dayes vsed in Warres: and partly of the fault and carelesnesse of the Officers. For there is no doubt but that if the Souldier did knowe that if he did goe out of order, he should bee punished so senerely as they were punished in auncient times past that serued among the Romanes, none of them durst goe a whit out of the waie, or doe otherwise then he is commaunded to doe: but because men see howe slacklie such offences are punished, they doe not regard whether they goe in order or not: but now seeing that in this age the disobedience of Souldiers is not so rigorously punished, as it was in that auncient Martiall discipline. If the Officers both vpper and vnder were so diligent and carefull as is required, and as they are bound to bee, these inconueniences might easilie bee remedied. For to bring which thing to passe, I will shew you what order I thinke may be taken. But aboue all other things, I will not passe those things with silence which the Sergeant Maioz ought to doe before hee marcheth with his people, being in the field. I saie then that the Sergeant Maioz ought first of all to goe to the Captaine Generall to take directions, and knowe whether his Regiment bee to marche in the vanguard, battayle, or reerwarde, which is ordinarily done the night before the Armie marcheth (though not withstanding sometimes the Generall will not giue the orders

ders for worthy respects, til the very houre that they are to march) and hee ought to bee verie well informed of the waie, especially when it is his Regimentes turne to marche in the vauntgarde, though it bee verie necessarie at all times to knowe the wayes of the Countrie verie well and perfectlie, through which hee may most fitly marche with his people out of the Campe: and by faulte heereof it doeth not verie seldome come to passe, that many Sergeant Maiors have bene confounded and shamed in presence of theyr Generalles, guiding theyr Regimentes by wayes that are stopte and cumbered with Cartes, and other baggages of the Campe, sometimes bringing theyr souldiers through such narrowe wayes and straightes, that they cannot passe, vntlesse they breake theyr order: for at the raising and departing of the Campe (as you haue seene) the horse-men doe so crosse vp and downe in all partes, and the Trumpettes and Drummes make such a noise, that vntlesse hee bee verie well foresene, and knowe perfectlie the waie which hee is to take, and through which waie he is to bring forth his Companies, commonly hee shall fall into these inconueniences, principally when the Camp departeth by night, or in such dayes as are cloudie. Wherefore it is necessarie that the Sergeant Maior, if it bee possible, should bee singularly well informed of the situation of the Countrie, through which he is to passe, and of the distaunce betweene cuerie place, the quantitie of the wayes, with theyr abridgements, hilles, valleyes, fountaynes, riuers. And to be the more sure, hee ought to haue skillfull Marfarers and saythfull guides. Then the order being knowen and the waie also, and the houre come of departure, hee ought to giue order that the Drum Maior gather the Companies together, and that the Captaine of the fiede cause the baggage to bee loden, and then hee ought speedily to bring his Ensignes from theyr quarters to the place of Armes, and there to forme his Squadron, and separate the Captaynes, eache one in theyr orders, they ought to marche in that daie, and to dispose the Sergeantes in such manner, that euerie one of them doe knowe what people they must gouerne and keepe in order: and because it is verie seldome seene that the wayes are large enoughe for the Squadron to marche with the whole front, hee shall make his ranke no greater, then that the people may marche commodi-

The Office of the

ously, alwayes hauing consideration that the ranke be neuer lesser (if the waie suffer it) then the thirde parte of the front of this Squadron or Battaille. As for example. If the fronte of this Battaille bee of one and twentie men, seauen men shall marche in a ranke: and so likewise of other Battailles. For hee ought alwayes to bee very careful in procuring his footebandes to bee lead in suche order, that occasion of necessitie being offered, hee may with all speede and celeritie make vp his Squadron. Nowe the Captaines and Officers beinge seuered, as I haue sayde, and the Regiment marching, the Sergeant Maior his right place is in the vauantgarde of the Regiment, where it most commonly concerneth the maister of the Campe or Colonnell to go. And I saie most commonly, because if chance we should leaue the enemye behinde vs. The reuerward is a more conuenient place for the Colonnell to march in. And forasmuch as the Sergeant Maior is his instrument, by meanes of whome hee sendeth the order vnto the Captaynes and Companies. He ought to stand nere to his person, but he ought in such maner to be there, y^e he neglect not sometimes to make a stand and staie himselfe, and see the whole Regiment passe: and if he finde anie retchlesnesse or negligence in the Sergeants, not discharging their duetie, in causing the people committed to they^r gouernment, to goe in good order: he ought to blame and rebuke them severely, insomuch that none of the Sergeantes ought to forbear anie fault or negligence whereby the order may be marred: but diligently to take heede, that y^e order neuer be broken, if it be possible. And if it chance to be broken (as it happeneth sometimes by reason of the streightnes of the waies) they ought to be verie careful in making it vp againe. For which if it be needful that the vauantgard make a stand, one of y^e Officers shall incontinently goe to informe the Sergeant Maior of it. And I am of opinion, that no Sergeant, Ensigne or Captayne shoulde passe the worde through the Squadron, saying, Stand, or March from hand to hand (as it is many times done be- rie vnauisedly) vntill the necessitie bee such, that they cannot haue time to signifie it vnto the Colonnell or Sergeant Maior. For by reason of this abuse, that euery Officer, and vpon euery occasion that is offered, doth passe the worde, many inconueniences may doe spring, and the Officers will take vpon them to doe those things that appertayne vnto the superiours, vsurping that

p^{re}be.

preheminance which is onely graunted vnto the Colonnell as head of the Regiment, and vnto the Sergeant Maior, as the generall guide of the Squadron. And now this is become so common, that not onely the Officers, but also the common souldiers, without respect or discretion, for the least cause in the world, do vse to passe the word. Whence it commeth to passe, that sometimes when for matters of importance, the superiour passe the worde, it doth not passe so speedily as it should, by reason that it is neglected & naught set by, & so for the most part it remaineth in the middle of the Squadron sans passing to the vanguard, the souldiers thinking & persuading themselves, that it commeth not by commandement of the superiours. But if they were sure that none had authoritie to command it to be passed but the superiours, they would incontinently obey, and doe as they are commanded. And therefore to shunne and auoide this inconuenience in a matter so important, as to keep the Squadron in good order, it is very necessarie that this preheminance should be onely reserued for the two vpper officers. And it is most iust that such Officers or souldiers that dareth first passe the word should not remaine unpunished. I will aduertise you howe that it is necessarie that the people shoulde sometimes make a stande, as wel that the souldiers may rest themselves a while, and eat of that which they vse to carrie in theyr scrippes or bagges, as also that they may the better keepe themselves in good order, hauing breathed a little after theyr wearinesse. And the Sergeant Maior ought to procure suche standes to bee made nere some water, where the Souldiers may drinke and refreshe themselves, and the Officers ought to bee verie diligent in looking to the Souldiers, that none of them at such standes get out of the Squadron, and make anie misrule in the neighbour places, and much lesse that anie of them enter into Orchards to endamage the Husbandmen. For all those things are alienate and estranged from good discipline. And if the Souldier should bee permitted to bee licentious in these trifles and small things, they woulde not afterwarde bee able to reframe from the same in greater matters. Howbeit I cannot count it a small thing that the Souldier shoulde leaue his place and disranke himselfe, ranging in the possessions and groundes of the poore people, and so I cannot patiently thinke vpon the greates negligence and in consideration of certaine Officers, that doe

The Office of the

not only not repress such disorders among the souldiers, but themselves also oftentimes are the first that shewe them the waie and helpe to doe it. Who ought not onely to be deprived of theyr Offices, as unworthie to haue them; but also to bee punished with greater and more grieuous punishment, as transgressors of Partiall discipline.

Vargas. By that which you haue verie well spoken, we may easily gather that the retchlesnesse and negligence of Officers is the chiefe cause of disorder: and no doubt, if that care were both in the souldiers & officers which is required in them, they should alwaies march in good order. And I take it to be a matter verie important, that the word should not be passed in the squadrons, but with great regard & consideration, and I suppose it verie necessarie that such stands should be made, that the souldiers may rest a litle. Indeed the Gunners can better abide the troublesomes of the waie without resting, as men that go lose, & not passed with the heauines and waight of armors; but coslets cannot anie waie hold out, but must needs make staies, especially in daies that are extreamly hot. And I haue often seene some neglect their offices, & stay when they haue bin commanded to march: and many souldiers being heuy armed haue bin choked, struiuing to do more then they could do, marching in their armors. And certes it is a shame for some Seargeants Maioz to see how untowardly they leade theyr squadrons, and how vnaduisedly they march, obseruing no order, onely for not considering when it is necessarie for them to make stands: whence it commeth to passe, that they leade a squadron orderly, but drawe as it were a long rope after them thzee or foure miles, oftentimes being betweene the vanguard and the rereward: in such manner, that the enemy with a far lesser number then those Seargeants Maioz haue in their Regiments, might verie easily do them much harme, and so they march in greate daunger in one houre through their negligence, to loose al the credit, honor and reputation, which they haue gotten in many yerres. And although the Maister of the Camp or Colomnel be the chiefe of the Regiment, and therfore (as vnto such a one) the honor or shame of the good or ill successe of the companies, appertaineth principally vnto him, yet neuertheless the Seargant Maioz hath a good share therein: for as much as I range by your discourse, and (if my memorie deceiue me not) ever since I haue giuen my selfe to this profession, I haue alwaies seene
that

that not only the common iudgement of all men, but also the Capitaines and Generals do vse to praise or blame the Seargeantes Maior, because they leade their Regiments in good or ill order, before anie other whatsoeuer, as such officers whom the ordering of the Squadron chiefly concerneth.

Lond. So it is in truth, for all this care & charge doth properly and wholly appertayn vnto the Seargeant Maior, and he ought not to excuse him selfe of his negligence or vnability, blaming the seargeants or officers of his regiment, for they do all of them obey his orders and doe according to his directions, and also they be more or lesse, diligent or slow, according to the watchfulnes or slownesse of the Seargeant Maior who commandeth them.

Vargas. Now I pray you tell me how the people of the regiment ought to be deuised when it marcheth, who ought to go in the vanguard, who in battayl, and who in rereward, and what place the standards or ensignes ought to haue.

Londonno. I haue already told you aboue (if my remembrance keepe touch with me) that the Seargeant Maior ought to procure his people to march in such manner and so well ordered, that occasion of necessity enforcing him, he may alwayes with great easinesse and facility forme and make his Squadron. And to attayn vnto this, I thinke this to be the order he ought to obserue. First in the vanguard marcheth the fleue of hargubuzers of the right hand of the Squadron (which fleue as we haue before sayd, ought to be made before the company be brought forth of the camp) which ordinarily is one company of gun-men, of the two that are in one regiment, next after followeth the lining of the same right hand, being of hargubuzers, and after that follow the pikes according to the manner before shewed. And because among other things that happen to be done vnadvisedly in a Squadron, it is a very vnseemly thing to se the ensignes borne so out of order & ouerthwartly, sometimes at one side and sometimes at another. The Seargeant Maior ought to cause them to be placed so, that the Squadron being made, they be alwaies in their proper places, which is in the middelt and centre of the battayl, next ensueth the lining of hargubuzers, of the left hand, and last of al in the rereward marcheth the fleue of hargubuzers, being one of the two companies of gun-men that are alwaies in one regiment. And thus you see that after this manner the people marcheth being parted and deuised, & yet the Squadron

The office of the

sq̃uon is incontinently formed.

Vargas. I pray you why say you that the sleewe and lining of the right hand should goe before the sleewe and lining of the left hand: it may be there is some mystery in it.

Londonno. I know not of any other mystery, but this that in all our actions, wee ought to apply our selues to perfection as neare as wee possibly can, and soz as much as the righte hand is the noblest and most perfect, it is better we should beginne thence, then from the left hand to forme the squadron, and also to vndo it or breake it.

Vargas. Now seeing that you haue told me how the people ought to march, I desire you to know where the baggage of these companies may be carried, that it may both be safe, and yet not hinder the people of the regiment.

Londonno. When an army marcheth, this consideration ought to be had, that if the enemy be before in the vanguard of the way, the baggage ought to be in the reerward, and contrariely, if the enemy be behind the army our baggage shall be caried in the vanguard, and if the enemies camp be at the right hand of the way, our baggage shalbe put at the left hand of our campe, and if the enemy be on the other side we ought to follow the same order, carrying our baggage at the right hand of our army. And so shall the battail continually be a wal and defence to our baggage, and if occasion be offered that the two armies should ioyne in fight, as they march, it cannot hinder them, and besides this certain troupes of horse do ordinarily go to guard the baggage frō the suddayn incursions and assaults of horsemen sent out by the enemy, and this very same order ought also to be obserued, marching with one regiment by it selfe only. But in case we were far from the enemy, I would haue the baggage for a good consideration march in the vanguard with a troupe of hargubuzers to guide it, for it is a great commodity for the souldiers, when they come to their quarters weary with going, to finde their tents planted, and their forage ready without staiying for it, after they be come to the place where they are to be lodged, comming many times wette and almost dead for hunger. And besides this if any thing should chaunce to fall by the way, the owner may saue it, seeing it in danger to fall, or be lost, and so every one may looke vnto his things that nothing be

be lost, which they could not do, if their baggage were carried in the rereward behinde the battayle.

Vargas. Certes it is most true, that all these commodities be had by carryng the baggage in the vanguard, whereas nothing is gotten by carryng of it in the rereward, but losse and discomfort, for daily wee see that some one or other playneth that he hath lost one thing or other, and it chanceth every day that many things are losse or taken through the negligence of naughty seruants and boies, their masters not being there to see their baggage, or to look vnto it, which if it were carried in the vanguard undoubtedly should not be lost.

Londonno. I wil haue you to vnderstand, (before we leane this particular, which we now speake off, that occasion might be offered, where the baggage could be safely carried in neither of the foresaid places, and then it would be necessary that it shoulde bee carried in the midst of the Squadron after the same manner as I sayd aboue of the shotte that remained ouer plus, for if we shoulde march with our army in Barberie or any other place, where the enemy hath great store of horse, and we none, it were necessarie that our baggage should be in the midst and centre of our Squadron, if we would not lose it, for seeing that that litle which the souldiers haue, is there, it is great reason it should be carefully looked vnto, and safely garded, and this ought the rather bee procured, for that the reputation is great which we lose, if the enemy spoile vs of it, gloriously bragging and vanting that they tooke some prise from vs against our wills in despighte of vs. Whereof among other valiant Captaynes, Iulius Caesar, leste vs a worthy example, when hee (according to Suetonius) being forced by the vehemency and ciuill fury of them of Alexandria, to retire, did cast him selfe vnto the River Nilus, and carried in one hande his booke of commentaries holding it on hie, that it might take no wette, and swummed with the other, holding his vesture in his mouth, that his enemy should not glory of any spoile of his. But in case that without manifest daunger that the people bee defeated and spoiled this cannot be done, the goods ought to be abandoned, and forsaken to conserue the principall, which hath not ouely been done by many noble and excellent Captains, but also some haue of purpose leste their carriage in the enemies power, offering the

The office of the

the occasion in robbing of it, and gathering the spoile to disorder themselves, to the end that by meanes of this pollicy they might with lesse trouble and great facilitie obtaine the victory of them.

Vargas. I had forgotten to aske you where you think that the hoxses of the footemen as wel cozlets as Hargubuzers should goe, and likewise where the seruants and lackeis shall cary their maisters pikes when they ride: for I haue seene this vsed diuersly.

Londonno. You know that by al good discipline it is forbiddon that any footeman shall goe forth of the lodging, or muche lesse entre in it on horse backe: but alwaies in going forth he ought to accompany his band or ensigne, at the least a mile, or an halfe, and euen so in conning to the lodging within a mile or halfe a mile of it hee ought to light, seeing that their hoxses that vse to ride may easily goe at the flanke of the battayle if the wayes be broad inough, and if not, at the tayle, till they may ride. And it ought not to bee suffered in any case, that the souldiers should get vppon their hoxses, before their Captaines that marche on foote, take horse: and then riding and setting them selues in order by the Captayne and officer that leadeth them (who ought before by the Seargeant Maioz to bee named and appointed) they shall place them selues if they bee hargubuzers of the vanguard, straight behinde the same: and if they be pykemen, they shall ride behinde their pikes, the same shall the hargubuzers doe that march in the rereuarde, placing them selues in the taile of the Squadron, and the seruants of such pikemen as ride, shall goe with their pikes in the same place where their maister vse to marche in the Squadron, that occasion being offered, that the people should alight and march on foote. Each souldier that is on horse backe may speedily returne to his place, and the Squadron neede not to bee broken or confused. The very same ought to be obserued by those souldiers, who though they march on foote, yet haue their men to cary their pikes: who ought to beare them hard by their Masters in the same ranke or in the other ranke behinde them: wher when necessity is offered, the souldiers may take there pikes, and their men or boyes ought incontinently get themselves out of the Squadron or battayl. And to tel you the truth, I like not the manner & order which I haue herein don and obserued by diuers Seargeants Maioz, who placed al the seruants, lackeis, and boyes, together in order nere the bands either before them or behynd them. For it is
most

most manifest that in so doing the Squadron cannot scape confusion and disorder, and none of them that ride know their place certainly. Whereas it is most necessarie that the Sergeant Maior should in nothing so much trouble and wast himselfe as in procuring his people to be so lead, that all and each of them know his owne place. For herein consisteth the conseruation of all good order: When they come neare the place where they are to lodge, the Captaynes (as I haue already tolde you) ought to light with in one halfe a myle at the least of it, and so following them, the other souldiers that ryde, ought likewise to light on foote, and it is conuenient that the Sergeant Maior, eyther himselfe, or by his assistant, should be acquainted with the scituation of the place a while before the companyes reach thither.

And comming vnto the place of armes or watch-hill of the sayde lodging, he ought to forme a Squadron, and make his Battaille, not permitting any Souldiers to goe to his quarter, or to disranke himselfe vntill such time that the whole regiment being arrived the Sergeant Maior himselfe, or his assistant, cometh to the Ensignes and licence them to go to their lodgings. Who (as you haue scene) are lodged in the front of the quarters of each companyes, all of them in one ranke, and beneath them are the souldiers lodged. The Sergeant Maior ought not to suffer in any case, that any cart or other baggage be put before the standards or Ensignes, and much lesse ought he to permitte any fire to be made there, nor any let or hinderance: for all a long from that place is the watch-hill, or place of armes, which ought to be kept vncombred and free for the Squadron only. When the regiment is lodged, the Sergeant Maior ought incontinently to cause a Courte-gard of five and twenty men to be set about seuentie or eightie paces from the front of the lodging. And these souldiers ought to be taken out of one of those companyes that watched the night before: seeing that it appertayneth vnto them to be of the watch vntill the new watch entereth, and foure and twenty howers be expyred: save only when one whole company is appointed to watch by day, and in this case hee ought to appoint some of the companyes of Arcabuzers to watch, and this Courte-garde which I sayde to bee set in the daye time, ought to be in the same place, where at night the companye that do enter to watch shall be placed. After this the first thing that

¶

be

an admiral negat
follow upon you
out camp

the place for you
in a camp to be

a round of ground
with 80 yards
front of the

The Office of the

he ought to doo, is to make himselfe well acquainted with his quarter, and to see whether it be necessary there shoulde be any pathes or wayes made, that the souldiers may commodiously get out to fight: and if neede be they should be made with all speede, (for it oftentimes chaunceth that the companies be lodged in Orchards, woods, and vines, where a man cannot without much ado get out, unlesse there be wayes made) it appertayneth vnto the Sergeant Maior in all hast to cause wayes to be made, and passage to be made easie, and all thinges to be taken away that may any wayes hinder or let, that the Squadron can not be made with all speede and facility. And as well for this, as for the fortifying of the lodgings, and making passages and wayes for the artillerie to passe: there be in all armies certaine companies of pioneers, ouer which the Generall of the artillerie or his Liefetenant hath iurisdiction. And the Sergeant Maior making recourse vnto any of these, ought to prouide all thinges necessary to the purpose. After this, if there be an whole armie, hee is to goe to the Maister of the Campe generall, and learne how many of the companies of his regiments he shall bring to watch, & in what quarter they shall be appointed. But if he be there alone with his regiment onely, hee ought to espie and view the place diligently, and to dispose the Sentonels in such maner that no man may possibly enter or goe forth of the lodging or quarter, unlesse he be seene by them: and if so be that his regiment be with other regiments whether they be of y^e same nation or of an other, he ought to ioyne with the Sergeant Maior of the sayd regimentes and agree with them of the manner and order to be vsed by them in appointing the watch, and sending out the Sentonels, in so much that there be nothing neglected or left imperfite: for all this office consisteth in warinesse and diligence: and it is very watchfulnes it selfe. When it appertayneth vnto the Sergeant M. to goe for the watch worde vnto the generall, and to take directions for the next day, and incontinently to beare it vnto the Colonell, & to make him acquainted with the directions which he bringeth: notwithstanding that sometimes the Colonell himselfe taketh the watchword and directions of the generall, and giueth it to the S. Maior, but properly it concerneth the S. Maior to doo this. Furthermore the houre being come to set the watch (which ought not to be before the night appoacheth, especially if the enemy be not farre off for the

Sergeant

Sergeant Maior ought as far as possible they can, to vse the matter so, that the enemy do not spy, whence they picke out those that are to watch and to stand Sentonels) he ought to gather together the company or companies that be of the watch (which ordinarily should be caused in the morning by the head drummer of the regiment, to be ready) and place the in those parts & quarters which (as I sayde aboue) hee ought to haue espied before: and he ought straight to informe the Sergeants of those companies where they shall send out the Sentonels, and what order they shall vse in making the rotunds: and he ought to haue an especiall regarde, afterwardes to visite all thinges and to ouer-see them, noting and marking whether they be so done and executed as he prescribed & ordained: and if he find any thing neglected, as well in this as all other orders and directions which he giueth the officers, he ought not to let it passe vnbuked more or lesse seuerally, according as the case requireth. For because the Sergeants Maior are slow in rebuking and punishing the faultes and negligences which the officers and souldiers oftentimes do commit, thence it cometh to passe that they are themselves not set by, and they? directions and orders nothing regarded.

Vargas. You haue tolde me more then I asked of you, and I am very glad that your discretion forgetteth not to teach mee that which by reason of my ignorance I know not to aske. But now I desire you to tell me what distance you thinke there ought to be betwene the watch, and the quarters or lodgings: and how far the Sentonels ought to be separated from the Courte-gardes, and how far distance they ought to stand the one from the other: and lastly whether they ought to stand double or single. For of all these things, I haue heard diuerse opinions, and I haue scene those things diuersely vied.

Londonno. In incamping, they vse oftentimes to intrench the armie, and reare a ramper round about the quarters, for the greater safetie and strength of the lodgings: and then, the companies that are of the watch ought alwayes to go out to warde, and keepe the trench, which is the wall of the lodging or campe. But in case there be no trench, as I tolde you aboue, I would not haue, that the Courte-gard should be at the most, no further from the front of the lodgings then seventy or eyghtye paces, in the place of armes or watch-hill: how be it sometimes they

The Office of the

shall finde certaine moates, ditches, or gappes so strong, that it would not be amisse for them to set the watch there, though it be something farther from the lodging then the sayde distaunce. For such like defenses serue in steede of trenches: but in case there be none such, then the watch ought to be sette according to the manner aboue sayde. Seeing that as well for the safety of the quarters, as to ayde and succour them if necessity should so require, it is better that the watch should be some thing neare the companies then farre from them. The in-most Sentonelles ought to stande no farther from the courte gards then thirtie paces, and there ought not to be more distaunce from the one to the other, then that they may be suffered by the darkenesse of the night to see one another. For the sentonels being as it were the wall of the Campe, and standing there to the end that no bodie may passe in or out vnlesse he be scene, if they did stande farther one from the other, they should bee deceiued of that which they entende, and fall into great inconueniences, and faultes in their watch. These Sentonels as the principall and chiefeest ought to be double. Seeing that, as it is commonly sayde, more see foure eyes then two: and also if there bee a fresh and colde ayre, one of them may walke vp and downe, whilst the other watcheth: and if they see any thing whereof they ought to aduise their Corporals, one of them may go and the other stande still, in so much that for all these causes it is necessary and more safe for the whole Campe, that these Sentonels should stande double. But thirtie paces beyond these Sentonels, other Sentonels stand single, which are by some called (though not properly) forlorne Sentonels, which ought to stand no farther one from another then the other first & in-most Sentonels: and if so be they see any thing they ought to retire to the nearer sentonels and aduising them of that which they sawe. They ought to returne to theyr places againe without calling arme at all: but if case they see any notozious quantitie of people, eyther on horse or on fote, then ought they to retire to the double Sentonelles, and if they all three doo affirme that they are sure they see such troupes of people comming: then ought they to call arme, but not otherwise, for oftentimes eyther feare or a mans owne imagination maketh a small number to seeme a great many vnto one man alone: and in a Camp, no man ought to call arme, but vpon great occasion.

occasion. And to this intent the carefulnesse and watchfulnesse of the Officers of the companies that watch is very important, for they ought to visit and oversee the watch very ordinarily and diligently, which likewise ought to be done by the Sergeant Maior every night at sundry houres, as well to visit and see whether euery thing be done according as it was ordeined, as also because this may be a chiefe cause to moue the Officers and Souldiers to looke to their charge, knowing that they shall be visited and overseene by the Sergeant Maior at diuers times, and rebuked and punished for theyr negligence and faults if so be they commit any. Silence in Court-gards especially in the night-time is verie necessarie, I meane, that all noise, stirre, cries, and hollowings, ought to be quite expelled from the watch, and if they talke one with the other, they ought to speake low & softly, with modesty. but the Sentinels ought not to speake at any time, but alwaies to be not onlie verie watchfull in seeing and looking, but also verie attentiu in harkening: for verie many times they may chaunce to heare that which by reason of the darkenesse of night, they cannot by sight perceiue.

Vargas. Tell me, why you said that some men improperly call the outtermost Sentinelles that stand single, forlorne Sentinels.

Londonno. Because (properly he is called a forlorne Sentinell, that necessitie so requiring) is set either on foote or horsebacke neare to the enemies Camp, to giue aduise ment whether any people gone forth of the Camp, or whether the Camp depart secretly, and this Sentinell ought to bee so neare the Camp of the enemy, that if hee be espied, hee may harlie escape, and returne with great difficultie: and ought not to bee sent, but when they haue great necessitie of such aduise ments, and so this Sentinell ought not to haue the watchword of our Camp, for the inconuenience which might come, if he should be taken by the enemy, and being bribed, should let them know our watchword: but hee ought to haue a different and particuler counter-token for himselfe onely, by which he may be knowne and receiued at his returne. As for the utmost Sentinels, that stand single by themselves before the double Sentinels, I know not vpon what reason some call them forlorne Sentinels: seeing that they standing but thirtie paces from the double Sentinels, may (sufficient cause why they should

The Office of the

be it being offered) commodiously retire backe to the double Sentinels, and so as well the one as the other (if they bee forced by necessitie) may speedely repayre to the Courte-gard.

Vargas. Thinke you that the Sentinels when there is an alarme in the Camp, ought all of them to returne to their Courte-gard.

Londonno. In no case, if their Corporall cause them not to retire: seeing that they may not stirre from the place appointed them, without the leaue of their Corporall: those Sentinels excepted that call arme, and spie the surp of their enemy rushing vpon them, and be not able to resist it: these may and ought to retire to their Courte-gard, but all the rest ought to stand firmly, and keepe their places. And seeing that I haue resolved you of the doubt you were in, and what I thinke the Sentinels ought to do, I will also tell you what I remember of those companies that watch. For oftentimes (as you haue seene) three or foure companies of one regiment are appointed to watch in one night. Now, if it should chance that there should be an alarme in the Camp, it were not conuenient that each company should make a Squadron apart, but that they should meet *

* whereas he speaketh that

all the companies ought to make one Squadron, I vnderstand him, all of them that are appointed to the same Courte-gard, for if he meane that all the petty Courts de gard shall reuert and make one maine stand, then must hee needes leaue much of the Cople to spoile, besides cut himselfe for intelligencer, and so not know where to answer his enemy to the best aduantage.

* It is impossible to allow that anie watch may be without sentinell.

all together by the maine Courte-gard, which place being the place of Armes is more commodious, and they ought to be appointed before, by the Sergeant Maior there to make their Squadron: whether also all the rest that are in their quarters shall assemble and gather together: but marke, that those companies which watch either by the

Captaine Generall, or by the Munition house, or out of the place of Armes, or out of their quarters, ought * not to send out theyr Sentinels: and when it happeneth so that there be an alarme in the Camp, the Sergeant Maior, (whose Squadron being made before all things, all the time the alarme continueth, doth keepe his ward) ought to know and vnderstand the cause of the alarme very well and surely: and it being knowne vnto him, he ought to aduise his neighbour regiments of it, and especially his Captaine Generall, and the Maister of the field, without whose commandement (I meane the Captaine Generall) the companies that are set in Battaille, ought not to returne to their wardes or quarters:

but

but after the Sergeant Maier is sure that they may safely do it, and haue license of the Captaine Generall, hee may send out the Sentinels againe, and appoint them their places as before: and if so be that he thinke it necessary, to encrease the force of the watch, he may do it with more Souldiers or lesse, according as the necessitie of the time requireth. Furthermore, seeing that we now speak of the watch and Sentinels, or shield watch, I will aduertise you of an ordinary and great negligence, which is committed as well by the unskillfull and vnapt Officers, as common Souldiers in the maner of asking and demanding the watchword one of the other, and also in giuing it one to the other: which being one of the chiefest things in warfare that ought to be done, with due regard and consideration, is now least regarded, and therefore I could wish, that euery one should be carefull of this, being a matter of such waight and moment: and that the Round, when he visiteth the Sentinell, if he finde him watchfull according to his dutie, he needeth not at * euery time to come neare him, but passe to the other Sentinels: and if hee finde them all awake and doing their dutie, he ought to returne to the court-^{as to see whether hee doo his dutie or not} gard. And in such a case I thinke it not without any triall, so may hee likewise come necessary, that the watchword should be being an enemy, and spie how the Court of giuen from one side to the other, seeing gards be placed, or for some other intelligence, and so go his way againe without that the Round commeth not neare the saying any thing.

Sentinels. And when vpon some necessary occasion, the Round commeth neare to the Sentinels, then ought the Sentinell or shield-watch (if hee be an Hargabuzer putting his match into the cocke of his peece, and if he be a pikeman trailing his Pike) demand the watchword: and that no further of, that it may be heard with a low voice, and after the same maner ought the Round to giue the watch word vnto the Sentinell, who in no case ought to suffer any man to come neere him, vntlesse he giue him the watchword, although he know him to be his captaine or Sergeant Maier, or maister of the camp: for the Souldier being appointed Sentinell, is not * bound to know any man, as wel may the Sentinell forget the watchword, wherof may ensue many desperate casualties, as also be negligent in other duties. I think it therfore necessary, that the Captain of the watch, or the Sergeant Maier, either by an ordinary time of Round, or els by some certain token may be known to the sentinell, that therby he may proue the sentence in doing his dutie, otherwise the Sentinell hauing forgotten the watchword, shall haue it brought him by the next Round, or otherwise may let a false round, or kill a true round, &c.

admirer in go
war word

* If he may
come so neare
the Sentinell

* In this
matter is there
a question, for

The Office of the

or to let him come neare him, except he giue him the watchword. For we see daily, that men bee easily deceiued in these two senses of hearing and seeing. And for this cause is it now used in warfare, that all the wardes receiue a countertoken or signe of the Captaine generall (which the Italians called Moto, and the Spaniards Nombre, but in England it is called the watchword) to exclude all suspicion and deceit, and that wee may know assuredly, that hee who giueth vs such a token or signe, is one of our Camp, and that we may safely let him come neare vs as our friend.

Vargas. Yet I doubt of one thing by reason of that which you said but a while since. For I haue euer heard that the Sentinell ought not to let any man passe vntles he giue the watchword: how say you then that the Round, if he finde the Sentinell watching according to their ducie, after he hath seene them, may returne to the Courtegard without giuing the watchword.

Londonno. Know that the Sentinell ought not to let any of the Camp to go in or out vntlesse he giue the watchword, much lesse ought hee to let him come neare the place where hee himselfe standeth: but if the Round or Captaine of the watch passe eight or tenne paces from him, it is sufficient that they speake, neither is it necessary that they should be bound to giue the watchword, and this is to be vnderstood, if the Round or Captaine of the watch passe within the watch-hill: for if hee passe two or three without the Camp, then ought not the Sentinell, to suffer him come neare for to know him, though he be no farther of then the said distance, vntlesse he giue the watchword, and if chance he giue it not, he may slea him as an enemy, besides, note that though he that cometh from abroad out of the Camp giue the watchword, yet ought not the Sentinell freely to let him enter in the Lodge, but he ought to accompany him vnto the double Sentinels, and charge them with him, that one of them in like maner, may go with him to the main Courte-gard, and deliuer him to the Sergeant, Ensigne, or Captaine of the company, who are bound incontinently to aduise the Sergeant Maior of it, and it appertaineth vnto him to bring him to the maister of the Camp, or Captaine Generall if need be.

Vargas. What say you of the litle Courte-gards, which I haue seen some Sergeants Maiors take out of the maine Courte-gards, where those Sentinels and companies be in, that watch in the

the outward parts of the Camp: what thinke you of them: are you of opinion that they be necessarie:

Londonno. Certes, I thinke that who so doth, cannot doe amisse, and I haue seene it vsed very much, and the true cause why this is vsed, is this, such courtegarde are taken onely of those Souldiers, that are appointed for Sentinels and Roundes that night: to the end that the Officer or Corporall at the time when he is to change them, may finde them more readily: these courtegarde serue also, that the Sentinels, (occasion being offered) might haue helpe and aide with more speed, and they furthermore, cause the watch to be more vigilant and watchfull. And all whatsoener serueth to make a Souldier, more diligent and ready for the seruice of their companies and to discharge their dutie ought to be allowed and approued as good and profitable.

Vargas. I pray you sir, ought the watch to retire from the ward in the morning, without expecting or looking for any other order.

Londonno. No: but euen as they were appointed to watch by the Sergeant Maior, so may they not return without his command, for he is bound him selfe or his assistant to come and release them, and set the others whose turne it is to watch by day. And seeing it cometh to the purpose, you shall vnderstand, that the companies being set in the watch or in battaile, or lodged in their quarters, or embarked in ships, when they are in seruice, then may none of them stir or passe out of the place appointed them (observing such discipline as ought to be vsed in warfare) vntill the Sergeant Maior giue order for it. Neither ought the Maister or chiefe heads of the Campe, giue any such order vnto the companies, or command them any thing, but by the meanes of the Sergeant Maior, who is the guide, key & instrument of all such commands, instructions, and proclamations, which the Captains General and maisters of the Camp cause to be made vnto their companies, and so likewise without his license ought no Generall or particular Edict, command, or proclamation, to be made in his Regiment. And if there be any Munition of Powder, Match, Leade, Victuals & weapons, provided for the Regiment, (all which ought to be caused to be brought by the chiefe Furrier or Commissary, if there be one) it appertaineth vnto the Sergeant to part & diuide it among the companies. And also the Sergeant Maior is the Generall and

C

onely

The Office of the

onely procurer of the welfare of all the Souldiers, for it apperteyneth vnto him to solicitate that they be prouided of all things necessary, as when they are without weapons, or want Munition, or victuals, to make sute vnto the Generall and chiefe of the camp, that they may haue it: and if they be not well paid and want money hauing great need of it, he is to speake vnto the maister of the Camp and to the Generall, to prouide their pay, and if there be any sicke or hurt, or sorely wounded in the Camp, he ought to cause them to be carried very carefully to the Hospitals and places appointed for that intent, prouiding them of Cartes, baggages and Waggones (if it bee necessarie) and to doo all this, hee is to haue the helpe of all the Officers in his Regiment, who ought to ayde and obey him. For hee vseth the Captaine of the fielde to see the Cartes and baggages that are necessarie for the Regiments, and also guides for the wayes. When they are to march some journey, the chiefe Furrire standeth the Sergeant Maior in stead, to bring Munition and victuals: and the Sergeants to lead the souldiers in good order, & in those things that apperteyne to the watch, he vseth the Ensigne: and sheweth him what order he will haue obserued for the seruice of the companies: and the Drumme Maior serues to proclaime the generall commandes and Edicts, and aduises the Captaines that are to watch. But aboue all things it is necessarie that the Sergeant Maior should haue an assistant to helpe him, with whom he should (with the will of the counsell and chiefe of the camp) communicate his power and authoritie: of whom the Captaines and Officers of the Regiment ought to receiue the order to be obserued, & obey him as the Sergeant Maior himselfe. And therfore it is requisite, that he should be a very sufficient man, welbeloued & well known, lest he lose the credit & countenance, which hee ought to haue in respect of the Office which he beareth, for want of those parts and qualities that are required in such like persons.

Vargas. You haue satisfied me of many things that I had in my minde ready to aske of you: but besides the rest, I would now request you to tell me, of whom the Sergeant Maior, is to take the watch-word.

Londonno. Of the Captaine Generall, Coronell, or Maister of the camp onely.

Vargas. And put the case, that some Captaine remaine Gouernor

nor ouer the companies of his Regiments, as it daily falleth out, ought the Sergeant Maior to take the watch-word of him?

Londonno. I thinke not.

Vargas. Dught then the Sergeant Maior to giue it himself?

London. No: for it apperteineth to the gouernor to giue it.

Vargas. Why then vnto whom doth it appertain to aske it?

Londonno. The Serg. Maior his assistant ought to go to the gouernor to fetch it, & incontinently to bring it to the Ser. Maior.

Vargas. And if it chance hee hath not any assistant (as most times they haue none,) who shall take it?

Londonno. Then it apperteineth vnto the Sergeant of the company that is to watch, to go & take it, & bring it to the S. Maior himselfe onely for to obserue. The honor and preheminance due to an Office of so great authoritie, as the Office which the Sergeant Maior beareth, of whō (as in our former discourse) you haue been certified the Captains receiue the orders by them to be obserued, it is not decent, much lesse cōuenient, that the sergeant Maior should go to take the watchword of any one but his superior.

Vargas. But I pray you sir, is it not more esteemed & of more credit, for one to be Captaine, then a Serg Maior: seeing that to reward him, they vse to giue him a band company of men.

Londonno. Of this the Emperoz Charles the fift, of happy memory, marueiled, and not without great reason: for one Villandrando a Serg. Maior, in the seruice done at Dura, comming vnto him to aske a certaine company of him, that had been vacant: making more account to be captaine of the same, then of the Office he did beare, the Emperoz answered, y^e the office of a S. Maior was far more preeminent, then y^e office of a captaine, seeing y^e captaines all of them must vse y^e order prescribed vnto them by the S. Maior, & taketh directions by the Generall, or of the King or Emperoz himself: & in war the S. Maior is barred from no place, but he may freely enter into the Paultion, or chamber of the King, or Generall. Villandrando, answered his Maestie, y^e he had reason, but that it was of old vsed among y^e Spanish footemen, that the S. Maior should in reward, be made captaine of some company, by reason y^e the wages or skipend giuen to the S. Maior was so small and miserable. And for this cause, verie well doe the Germans, Italians, and Frenchmen, alwaies chose one of the best and most sufficient Captains, to bear this Office: and so they are both

The Office of the

Captaines and Sergeant Maior together : and in the absence of their Cozonell or Maister of the Camp (by the law of war) it apperteineth vnto them in their stead to gouern the bands or companies of their regiments : and surely they doe very wisely : and the Spaniards onely cannot yet consider it, whence grow many inconueniences, for we see that verie many are chosen to exercise the Office of a Sergeant Maior, that are very vnapt, insufficient, and vnskilfull (as we haue noted in the beginning of this discourse :) and because they haue not that authoritie and power which is required in such a charge, it falleth out oftentimes that the Captains set nought by them, whereas if they were Captaines of a company besides as well as they, they would not contemne them : and also, Captaines doe more willingly obey and receiue the order prescribed by another Captaine as they bee, then of him that is but Sergeant Maior, and who (as they know) aspireth to bee made Captaine of a bande of men, in rewarde of his seruice. And because I thinke it be something late, and I beleue we haue runne through all the chiefeest points concerning this Office, that are necessary well to discharge it, let vs turne ouer the land, that seeing we haue walked something farre by reason of this delectable and pleasant Riuer, before wee retorne I may tell you, what I thinke the Sergeant Maior ought to doe, when he with his Regiment entereth into some place or Fortresse to lie in Garrison, and herewith wee will close vp our discourse to day, But first I will tell you, that seeing the Sergeant Maior is to take order and dispose of so many and waightie matters, and that hee is to make prouision of so many thinges : and seeing that hee ought to be so vigilant and quicke in ouerséeing and discharging the one, and in prouiding for the other : hee ought when hee goeth to the field to be well prouided of good Pages. And know, that he onely is allowed at all times and in all partes, and vpon what occasion soeuer, to crosse vp and downe the Squadrons and Battailles of the Army on Horse backe : yea although hee goe to the Captaine Generall to fetch the watchword : and if it chaunce he bee seene on Horsebacke, it ought not to be imputed to ill or vntowardly bringing vp, neither is he bounde to go on foote, as some vnfit and sottishe Sergeant Mayor doe, for the carefulnesse and speedinesse, necessarie in his charge requireth such preheminence. And in the daye, that is appointed for the battayle, ought

ought he much lesse to be on foote, and place himselfe in the ranke among the other Captaynes, as some be perswaded hee ought to doo: seeing that he fighting there can stande in steade but of one: whereas if he be on horsebacke he may serue for many, overseeing and providing for many things that at such times chance to be necessary and which often are cause of the victorie: and because no particular thing appertayning vnto this office that I remember, shall escape vnspoken of, I will not passe with silence (because I haue seene many ignorant fellows take it in digeon) how that the Sergeants Maior ordinarily beare a short sticke something thicke in their hand, which serueth them for very many vses: as well to separate horses one from an other, and cause other baggages to be remooued & set a side, which oftentimes do much harme to the rankes and squadrons, causing confusion, as to shew and point certaine things which they commaund, vsing it as wee vse our forefinger Index, when we sholue or point at any thing: and they vse also at the instant and present time to correct and punish the disobedience of some souldiers with this cudgell: which no man ought to be ashamed of, or thinke himselfe iniured or abused, and he is a very ignorant fellowe that will take it in digeon, for euen so both the Maister of the campe, the Captaynes and the Sergeants Maior with such a sticke or leading staffe vse to correct the souldiers, and oftentimes breake it on his head that is stubborne and will not obay, going out of order contrary to the captayne or Sergeant Maior his direction, and it is very well done, seeing it is done to punish them for their unrulinesse. Furthermore this leading staffe is ordinarily the Sergeant Maior his wepon, wherewith he iustly punisheth the faults of his souldiers, and would to God all those vnreasonable and brutish corrections were banished out of the warres, which many Officers doo with their swordes and holberds, wounding their men & breaking their limmes, yea and also killing many of them for very small faults, and vpon little occasion, which ought not to be doone, but in cases of notorious disobedience, and vlesse it were necessarily required for diuerse worthy respects that they should be punished in fraganti. We haue made an end of all things that seeme vnto me to be necessary for a Sergeant Maior to exercise his office in the field, now will we passe on forwards and entreate of those things which hee ought to doo, when he entereth into some fortresse or campe with

The Office of the

his companies to lodge there, and to appoint the watch for the safe defence of the same, and therefore I say, that when a regiment lyeth in garrison in some place, and is to remaine there some daies for to keepe the same, the first thing that the Sergeant Maior ought to doo, is to make himselfe acquainted with the place both within and without, beeing each part and parcell thereof, and considering which partes are most necessary and commodious for to place the Courte-gardes and Sentonelles or shield-watch, and also wherethe rotundes may be appointed to goe in the night time to ouerse the Sentonelles: hee ought likewise to marke what place may bee most fitte for the place of armes or watch-hill, where if chance there should be an allarum, the soldiers might assemble and gather together: and this being done, he ought to diuide & quarter out his companies according as he shall thinke it needefull or requisite for the safe defence of that place and of this partition which he maketh (first of all communicating it vnto the Maister of the Camp) he shall giue his ensigne an instruction, signed with his name in writing, to the end that none of the Officers may with reason excuse himselfe, if any negligence or carelesnesse be committed by them touching the watch, otherwise then was ordayned or appointed them, seeing they had it set downe in writing. The Sergeant Maior must bee aduised that he ought to be very circumspect and warie in parting his companies, and setting the watch in a Fortresse or Campe, especially if it happen so that the ennemie haue his Campe not farre off (how so euer warinesse, watchfulnesse, and diligence is very necessarie at all times in this profession) and so he must take heede that hee commit not that error and oversight that manie Sergeantes Maior doo in deuiding the watch of the place by quarters, appointing each companie theyr quarter, my meaning is that hee should not appoint each companie a part of the wall or rampier, ordinarily to keepe and defende the same: seeing that for the most part that anie Fortresse, Citie, Towne, Castle or Campe, hath bene taken or assaulted by charge, the cause thereof hath bene, that the Corporall or Sentonell being bribed, did knowe the place or quarter in which it appertayned vnto him ordinarily to watch. And I could make a true rehearsall in testimonie heereof, of those thinges which I haue my selfe scene passed in the warre of Sena, I beeing my selfe

selfe in proper person called as a witnesse to the selfe same matter
 which I meane here to declare, which was thus: Don Garcia
 de Toledo, who (was Generall of the armie by reason of the
 death of his father Don Pedro de Toledo Viceroy) beseiging
 Montalchin, a certayne Sergeant of the Duke of Soma, and a
 Corporall a very friende of his, both of them banished out of the
 kindgome of Naples, being appointed and charged alwayes to
 watch one selfe same place & quarter of the wall, occasion seruing
 them, they offered Don Garcia de Toledo, that they would let
 him with all the forces that he would bring thether, enter into
 the place, by that quarter & part of the wall which was committed
 vnto theyꝝ ward: and as this treason was euen concluded, it fell
 out that at the same instant one Iordanus Vrsenus, (who was
 at the defence of Montalchin) ordayned as a vigilant and carefull
 man (how be it the rumour runned that it was done by the coun-
 sell of Captaine Moretus, who was also at the same time
 within that place with his companie) that the watch shoulde
 no more bee sette by appointing each companie their quarter
 in which they ordinarily shoulde watch, during the time of
 theyꝝ beeing there, as they had doone thether to, but that all
 the companyes that were appointed to watch gathering toge-
 ther in the place of armes, should cast lots for the places and
 quarters in which each one shoulde watch, so that afterwarde
 the foresayde Sergeant and Corporall being vnware of the
 place where they shoulde watch, could not bring their treason
 to effect, which in a very fewe dayes after chaunced to bee dis-
 couered by fault of one of their seruantes, so that they were
 therfore executed, and hanged by the scote on the toppe of the
 wall, as all they that were in that seruice and place sawe, and
 as I beleue will remember it. Therefore the Sergeant
 Maioꝛ ought not onely to ordayne that the companyes that
 are appoynted to watch shoulde cast lottes euery night, to see
 whose lott it chaunceth to bee to watch in this or that quarter
 or part of the wall, but following the right order, it is conue-
 nient and necessarie that the Squadrons and Sentonelles shoulde
 doo the same, so that neyther the Squadrons knowe their quar-
 ter, nor the companyes what part of the wall they shall keepe,
 nor the Sentonelles much lesse what place they shall stande in
 before the very houre that the watch is set. Neyerther is there
 any

The Office of the

any cause why any Officer or souldier shoulde take this in dudgeon, imagining that they be but little trusted, and that their fidelitie and faithfulness is had in question: for wee knowe that in all congregations and companyes that were most faithfull and true to thei^r Princes and common-weales, there haue neuer bene base mindes wanting, who being eyther enduced by laker, or overcome with some humane passion, haue made sale of countries, Prouinces, and Kingdomes. Besides this, no Nation that maintaineth warre ought in this age to be more carefull and wary then the Spanish, seeing we knowe how odious it is generally vnto all other countreyes, because they haue euer since fourescore yeares hitherward, maintayned warres ordinarily for the seruice of their king in most partes of Europe: and seeing that it is most certayne, that among the bandes and companyes of Spanish souldiers, there be many straungers that serue among them, as Italians, Germans, Frenchmen, Fleminges, Englishmen, and Burgunnians, who seruing and being brought vp among the Spaniards from their youth, learne to speake the spanish tongue so perfectly, that it is impossible to discerne many of them from naturall Spaniards: and of these, many (as by experience wee haue bene taught) haue often attempted foule and filthy practises, in so much that all the care which in this case is taken, is most iustly taken and with great reason, and wee ought to bee verie scrupulous and curious herein, which our curiositie and warinesse ought to be allowed, and approued of vs all to be most profitable, good, and necessarie, for no mans credite is thereby diminished or any whitt empayred, but the opportunitie and occasion of treason is taken from them that beare disloyall and trayterous mindes, and herewithall, all they that lye in garrison, are most safe from daunger, and sure of their liues, and the kinges seruice is accordingly looked vnto. But to returne to our purpose: the Sergeant Maio^r hauing diuided his men according to the manner aforesayde, hee is to regarde, whether the Courte-gardes into which the companie or companyes are to enter, or they that watch at the gates, or the horsemen: whether the sayde Courte-gardes be commodious or fitte for the turne, or lacke reparation, and likewise, whether the Sentinell house where the Sentinels must stande, bee well placed and can resist against the stormes of raine

raime and winde, and if chaunce they be ruinous and weather beaten, the Sergeant Maior ought to cause them to be repaired with all speede at the coste of the countrey as by custome is vlsed, hee ought also to consider whether the rounds may easely passe round about the walls, and if there be any difficulty, he ought incontinently to cause the passage to be made easely. Furthermore provision is to be made of lampes and lanternes as wel for the court-garde, as for the rounds and countre roundes. As for the companies that are of the watch, the Sergeants Maior vse to set them at different houres, the one party in the morning, the other at night, and sometimes later then at other times, as they think good, but according to my minde (if necessity constrayned me not to doe otherwise) I would alwayes set the watch an hower before Sun- sette: that the souldier may come to the watch after supper, and so shal he haue no occasion to goe fro the watch, after he is come thither, and before the gates be shut vp, no man ought to be vnarmed, for leauing aside how necessary carefulnes and watchfulnes is in such cases, it is likewise needefull that the souldiers should bee taught and made to vnderstand how filthy and alienate it is from their profession to doe as they doe. Viz. that as soone as they are entered in to the court-guarde, incontinently they hang by theyr weapons on the walles, vnarming themselves presently, and this licentiousnes is so farre come, that not onely in places where they lie in garrison, but in the field also, and when they haue an opposite army iust ouer against them, they doe the very same, which ought in no case to be permitted. For no souldier ought to be suffered to vnarme himselfe before he seeth his ansigne to dosse his armour, on whome they ought to cast their eyes to imitate him, as they doe on the standard which he beareth to follow him, in so much that the ansignes ought to be very circumspect in their service, that the souldier may not take example by them of negligence and carelesenes, but rather may by imitating them become painfull and diligent. For this profession is chiefly maintayned by continuall exercise. To conclude, great care ought to be had at the opening and shutting vppe of the gates, seeing that at such times great occasion of daunger may easely bee offered. For which the Sergeant Maior ought to appoint the sergeant or sergeants that watch to bee present, at the opening and shutting of the gates, with their men well armed, and none of them ought to

The Office of the

be suffered to haue his cloake about him, or any other thing that may hinder him, or be troublesome vnto him. And first let foure or sixe souldiers of the company goe forth through the wickets of the gates of the cities, and looke whether al be well, walking three or fourescore paces from the gates, and if all be free from daunger and in safety, then let the gates be opened, and first let them of the citty passe out, not in clusters, but by little and little, one by one, but especially if there be cartes or baggage to goe forth, and til all they be past, that goe out of the citty, none ought to be suffered to passe in, no, not so much as to come neare the gates, when they be all forth that are to goe out of the gates, then after the same manner may they enter, that will goe into the citty, and it is very necessary that at euery gate there be one with a long pike of yron, that if any carte passe by with hay or strawe he may passe it through with his iron pike, to know whether there be no fraude or trechery, seeing that Caesar of Naples in those cartes which he would haue to goe to Turin, aduised vs that a fortresse, castle, or citty, might easily be gotten by such sleights. In all court guards the Sergeant Maio: ought to command two Sentinels to be appointed both day and night, one for the weapones, the other for the fildes. Furthermore prouision of wood ought to bee made at at times, for though in somer time it be not necessary against cold, yet there ought to be fier to kindle the matches, greate care ought to be had that ther be some commodious place in the court-guards to hang vpp the corslets, and where all the gunnes maye lie in good order, for this is not onely necessary that if chaunce there be an alarme on the suddayne, each souldier may with more speede finde his weapon, but also to shunne confusion, and to obserue due order in the court-guard, which is an ornament vnto it. The Sergeant Maio: shoulde not suffer any one in the court-guards to play at tables or dice, when the companies of the watch enter in, for that seemeth to be very vncomely and vndeccent, and it is a token of contempte and disdaine, as little respecting those that come in, and setting nought by them, for seeing the companies represent the authority of the King, the souldiers are bounde to receiue them in all places, all armour and noise ought to be estranged, yea quite banished out of the court-guard, rounde and counter round, if any one of them that watch picke a quarell or make any bzaulle in the court-guard, either in word or deede, hee ought

ought to be seuerely punished, because such a company being together, there might that soone be set on fire, which would not in hast be extinguished. The round and countre rounds may be of more or lesse people, and continue more long or shortly, according as necessity requireth, but they may neuer returne to the company after they be gone forth, til their turn be ended, which they ought to spend in going vp and downe about the wall, visiting and ouerséeing the watchfulnesse of those that stand Sentinell. The very same ought they to doe that are rounds in the fielde, and because sometimes it is thought to be doubtfull, in case the rounde meete with the vpper round, either in the fielde or where they lie in garrison, whither of the two ought first to giue the watchword, and vpon this point there be diuers opinions, and many moue this doubt, making an Elephant of a flie, framing a question De Lanacaprina, (as Horace sayeth) I say that the vpper rounds most commonly be of officers, and so according to reason, and due obedience, it is more iust that the round should geue place, and giue the name first vnto the vpper rounde, but because Captaynes doe also vse to rounde in the ordinary turnes, to the end that no man may iustly take any thing in dudgeon or be grieued, and to take al occasion of doubt, and inconuenience, the Sergeant Maïor (vnto whose charge it is committed to dispose and appointe the watch rounds, and vpper rounds) ought to leaue order with the companies how they ought to doe as concerning this point, which ought to be such, that the round shall alwayes giue place vnto the vpper round, and geue the watchword first, and for this cause the officers of the companies should be alwaies appointed to be of the vpper round as by custome it is vsed. And if chaunce that there bee officers in both the rounds, or none in either of them, but they be all souldiers, yet howsoeuer, it is greate reason that the rounde should geue place and giue the watchword first. Seeing that the vpper rounds are of more preheminence, for they are not onley appointed to doe the same which the rounds doe, to wit, to regard whether the court-gard and they that stand Sentinell do their duty or not, but also to see whether the rounds them selues faile not of their duty. But you must know that this which we haue said is to be vnderstood, in case that the vpper rounds be ordinary, as the rounds are, for when the Maïster of the cāp or gouernor of the place wher they lie in garrison, or the Sergeant Maïor round extraordinarily

The Office of the

(as they sometimes doe) then it appertayneth vnto them to giue the watchword. First: for the round not knowing that there is any upper round, is not bound to giue the watchword vnto any one, but to the Sentonell, and he is to knowe and aske the watchword of all them that he meeteth, and examine them what they are, and what they doe there, taking them that he findeth guilty, or going about any harme, and all other suspicious persons that he chaunceth to meete withall. Furthermore before we passe from this pointe, I would you should be aduertised of an error (which is not very small) and it is committed ordinarily, by reason of the negligence and carelesnes of the officers, and I lay this fault of this abuse onely vpon the officers, for it is most manifest that the souldiers do as they are taught to doe by the officers, and the abuse is, that when one standeth Sentonell, if another souldier come to him to haue him away, he doth not onely leaue his place, but also if chaunce that the other souldier haue not the watchword the Sentonell him selfe giueth it vnto him, and so doing, hee committeth all these faults following. First he doth il because as we haue said, that no souldier standing Sentonell, ought to suffer any one to come neare him without giuing the watchword. Secondly hee is too blame, in that he himself giueth the watchword vnto him that cometh, whereas the Sentonell ought not to giue the watchworde vnto any one whatsoever. Thirdly he doth contrary to his duty in leauing his place and ceasing to stand Sentonell, before the officer vnto whom it appertayneth to take him thence, cometh in proper person to reueue him. But the negligence and small regard of the officers, who loth to take the paines to rise them selues to remoue the Sentinels (as they are bound to do it) are cause of these abuses, and haue brought in this naughty custome, that the Sergeant or Corporall towards night, name foure souldiers to stand Sentinel in one place, leauing order that when one hath stood out his turn, should cal the other, and that they should communicate y watchword, and giue it one to another among themselves, which ought not in any case to be don, for it is most iust that the officers should perform that which apertaineth vnto them to do according as they are bound by their offices, and he that doth not so, is unworthy of his office which hee beareth, and ought to be put besides his office, and besides this, the watchword being the safety and trust of the watch of the campe or garrison, it ought with great
regard

regarde and discretion bee giuen by the Sergeant Maior to the Sergeant, and of them to the Corporall and Sentinels, and so (due order obserued) the Sergeant Maior ought not to giue the watchword in the field, before the Sentinels be sent out: and when he lieth in garison in anie place, he ought not to giue it before the gate be shut vp. Neither ought the Sergeants nor Corporals giue it to the Sentinels before the verie instant that they bee sent out. And note that if chance anie one be sent forth by night (as ordinarily it happeneth to be necessarie) the Sergeant Maior ought to cause the watchword which was appointed for the watche to bee chaunged for diuerse inconueniencies that might fall out by not so doing. Now after all these things are orderly appointed, the Sergeant Maior ought at sundrie times and diuerse heures to visite them, and see how they be looked vnto, finding fault with them that are blame worthe, and punishing them that deserue correction. The Sergeant Maior ought alwayes to be personally present in the watch, hauing great regard what number of men serue in euerie Companie, according to the mustre which they make. Where of the Muster master or Tresurer ought to make faith vnto the Sergeant Maior. Who (if so be that he can find or perceiue that the Companies receiue paie for more men then they watch with) ought to make the Officers of the companies to giue him account of it: for oftentimes many souldiers by reason of theyr Officers negligence become carelesse, and so they regarde not theyr duetie. They ought not to permit at the entering or departing of the watch, that the Cossets should want anie peece of their armour, or the Harguebuzer come without his head peece, and much lesse, that they should serue with rustie weapons, or notoriously ill graven, nor the pikes without arminges, seeing that it is not onely a great ornament vnto a Squadron to haue all the pikes with arminges, but it maketh the Squadron to seeme greater, which is a verie important circumstance. For al shewes that are likely to cause a terror or feare to the enemies, ought to be esteemed and greatlie accounted of. When the Companies of the watch enter into the place of Armes, it is ordinarily vsed, that the Gunne men being come to the place (who vse to march in the vanguard towarde the Court-gard) should parte and open, making a lane for the Pike men to enter, vauncing theyr Pikes as soone as they come neere

The office of the

the Harguebuzerie. But I do not like this manner, for the watch to enter, for to march hauncing theyr pikes, is no time necessary in warres, and in so doing the souldiers exercise themselves in things not necessarie. Therefore they ought to shunne the absurdities which you see the Corslets ordinarily commit in stepping backe, when they vance theyr pikes, and so they march without any firmnesse, which is a verie ill thing. And to shunne it, it is better that the Corslets should enter by the harguebuzerie marching the pikes, and when they come to the end of the lane where the Captayne standeth, without parting or opening, they shoulde vance them, staying in theyr arraie, and so from hand to hande make the ranks following, and that the harguebuziers, as soone as the ranke of pikes being vanced come nere them, should close to it, and fill vp the said ranke, following this order till the end, so that the Squadron may be framed: and as well the Harguebuzes as Corslettes ought to be so vsed in doing this, that it bee not necessarie that the Officer put them in order: and if two Companies enter to watch at one time, as it often chanceth, then they shoulde ioyne together into one Squadron, taking the harguebuzerie at each flanke, and the Corslets without marring the raies should enter in the midst, noting by the waie that the Standarde remaine alwayes in the centre of the people. And I haue proued this maner of ioining two Companies (being in hearse) into one Squadron, and diuers times caused it to be done at the entering of the watch, and it hath bene verie well thought of, and approued by Captaines of greate prudence and experience. And though there were no other reason for it then this, that they which followe Warres, in all places and at all times, when and where they be together with theyr weapons in theyr handes, ought to frame themselves in a Squadron, without which they cannot haue such perfection and strength as is required, yet is it a most sufficient cause. And besides this, the profite which ensueth, by reason that the souldiers by these meanes and continuall practise, become ready and well instructed in matters of so great importance, is exceeding great. The Companies that watch when others enter, may not departe from the watch hill or place of Armes, untill such time as they that enter to watch, haue framed theyr Squadron. But hauing theyr weapons in their handes and standing at the sides of the Court-gard, they must stay til they
ar

are all entered, and then they may depart orderly each one to his lodging. The Sergeant Maior ought to be verie carefull in the daie time to visite the Court-gardes, and so dooing he shall force both the officers and souldiers to looke to their wards, which they ought not in anie case to leaue, saue onely when they go to dinner, and that by order, each one in his turne with his tabling mate, or Tamar da. And when some forcible necessitie is offered, no souldier ought to depart from his warde without leaue from his Officers, seeing that the souldiers are no lesse bound from that day that they entered into this profession of warfare, to bee obedient unto the Captaines and Officers, doing nothing without theyr leaue: then those Friers that are tied to many strait orders, are to theyr Priors or Wardens. For when they be entered into the Bookes of his Maisties paie at the first daie of their souldier ship, to serue rather in this Companie then in that, betokeneth and signifieth no other thing but this onely, that they promise and sweare secretly and inwardly in heart, to serue theyr King or Prince, obeying all and euerie thing that the Officers of their Companies shall or doe command them touching his Maisties service. But I meane not that they shal not be bound to obey the Officers of other companies. For they owe due obeysance unto all Officers, as well to the Officers of other companies, as to the Officers of theyr companies in all things concerning the orders by them given and prescribed, especially when they are ranked in a Squadron, or march in order, or standing at the watch, briefly, in all things appertaining unto theyr Princes service. Yet this ought to bee noted, that no souldier ought to bee punished for his disobedience, vnlesse it bee in such things as concerne their prince his service. As when they contemne or despise anie Officer in matters touching the order. For in other particular & priuate matters, that touch not the service of the King, the Officers are no lesse bound to be humble, mecke, and vse good behauiour toward the souldiers. Seruatis, seruandis, then the souldiers are to be towards them, and those Officers that amongst theyr games and priuate conuersation, for theyr owne commodity passe the limites of ciuilitie, often abusing certaine souldiers both in words many times and also in deedes, should be severely punished. For thence it procedeth that the souldiers after wards get naught by them in matters of order and government, being

prouo

The office of the

provoked and stirred by against them by their hard usage, where as neuertheless all Officers ought contrarily to loue and vse all souldiers that are vnder theyr protection and gouernment, as their owne naturall sonnes. And aboue all other the Seargeant Maior ought so to do, seeing that it may verie truly be sayd, that he is the generall Father of all the souldiers that serue in his Regiment. Now Sir, seeing that the people are lodged, and I (to confesse the truth) weary of this our long discourse, I wil conclude with telling you that it doth not onely appertaine vnto the Seargeant Maior to be the generall maister of all good discipline in Warres, and to be the onely and vniuersall procurer of all bodily and corporall necessities for the souldiers, but he ought also to haue no lesse regard and care of theyr soules : persecuting and banishing all publique sinne out of the Armie, as leude liuers, theeuers, and all such as liue dissolutely and shamefully, and aboue all things he ought to be verie watchfull and diligent, in not permitting anie one in the campe to blaspheme the name of God, no not so much, if possible be, as to sweare by his name, seeing that his diuine Maiestie is so greatly offended with both of those horrible finnes. For in the Armie where there is no feare of God, and the foundation and principall intent be not to seeke his glorie and honour, there can nothing bee sure, nothing good or certaine. Certes it is a grieve to beholde, that among a people which ought to bee most zealous in the seruice of theyr Creator (seeing that the obtaining of the victorie doth not consist in the vertue of the multitude of armes, nor in the force of weapons, but in the intercession of his grace, without whose prouidence not so much as the leafe of a tree can be moued) are so many vices and abominations. And verily we should most iustly weepe and deploze the weake remembraunce of men, when wee see that those men are so forgetfull of Gods iust iudgements, who aboue all other kindes of people haue death euerie moment moze nighest and surest before their eyes, and by all our ill kinde of living, it seemeth that when anie one taketh the Pike in hande to become a souldier, euen that daie he renounceth to bee a Christian any longer, and maketh profession euer after to be a Gentil, and (which is worst of all) that our ignorance is so great, that many brisillfull fellowes, and men without conscience, thinke and holde opinion, that it is contrarie to a good and valiant souldier, to bee a good Christian

Christian and to feare God, but let all such knowe, that contrarily it is impossible for anie man to be a right good and valiant souldier, if he lacke the foundation of the feare of God, for though wee see many dissolute and ill liuing souldiers verie resolute to die, and being so determined fight couragiously, daring both to buckle with theyr enemies, and to die, if occasion be offered, yet wee may most truly turne this theyr boldnes to a beastly brutish minde, seeing that it doth not proceede from true fortitude, which euer is accompanied with the feare of God, and it is rather a right temeritie of brute beasts, and not of men indued with reason, for they consider not, nor vnderstand not how great a thing that is which they put in aduventure, and so for the most parte we see that such men, vpon the least occasion in the world, though it bee most vyle and of no value, as some smal commoditie or vanitie: hazard their liues, which they ought to make so great account of, which they ought then to put in daunger with all theyr heartes, and making no account of it, when iustice and counsell requireth. God graunt it may please his mercie to take alwaie the darknesse of this most cleere and apparant ignorance from our vnderstanding, that wee may so knowe and serue him in this our temporall warfare, vnder the standard and fayth of our soueraigne Lorde and invincible Captaine Iesus Christ, that we may deserue by him to be made partaker of that celestially and glorious warrefare in triumphant Hierusalem. Maister Vargas. We haue made an end at one time both of our discourse and our iourney also. And I beseech you to pardon me if I haue not bin able to satisfie your request according to your desire, for my simple talent is no farther extended: and be fully perswaded that I haue not taken this paines so much for my pleasure, as to accomplish your desire, which paines I shall thinke ill bestowed if you take it in part of my seruice toward you: and now good Sir, let vs fall to such meate as we haue here, for it may be your chamber-fellow hath alreadye dined.

Vargas. I am beholding vnto you for your curtesie, and you well knowe that it is not new or strange to me to take part with you at dinner, but as for this daie I meane not any more to weary you, for if I went to dine with you, I am certaine that seeing you haue now so fully satisfied me, in that I desired so greedily to know
 I concerning

The office of the

concerning the Office of the Seargeant Major, (which amongst
in my other good turnes and deedes of true friendshippe which I
have receiued of you I account not the least) I should not leaue to
speak of the other points which I mentioned yesterdaie unto you
but I am contented for this time, so you will some other daie (if
occasion bee offered) with some shorte discourse daime to sa-
tisfie my desire.

Londonno, I will refuse no paines to do you seruice, and so
God be your guide.

Vargas, Bee bee with you also and all others.

FINIS.



